

LEGISLATION GIVING CREDIT SYSTEM TO FARMERS PLANNED

Security Would Be Crops and
Herds—Amendment of Farm
Loan Act Proposed—Producers
Eager for Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Representatives of farm organiza-
tions conferred with the Banking and
Currency and the Agriculture and
Forestry committees of the United
States Senate yesterday to lay the
groundwork for broad and compre-
hensive legislation that will afford
credit relief to the farmers of the coun-
try. The proposed measure aims at
permanent legislation to build up a
credit system that will suit the pecu-
liar needs of the agricultural com-
munity.

The contemplated legislation, it is
indicated, will have the support of the
agricultural membership of the Senate
and the House. It would extend credit
as needed to the producers of farm
products of all kinds, including live-
stock raisers, on the security of their
crops and herds. Experts in farm
credits believe that one way along
which the proposed legislation can be
carried out is through amendment of
the Federal Farm Loan Act, so as to
make its provisions more flexible and
the volume of business transacted un-
der it greater.

Difficulties Explained

J. H. Howard, president of the
American Farm Bureau Federation,
which represents 1,500,000 "dirt"
farmers, appeared before the joint
session and explained the peculiar
difficulties affecting rural credit. Mr.
Howard declared that the rural credit
system had broken down to such an
extent as to make it impossible for
the farmer to market his produce in
an orderly fashion as needed by the
consumer.

"The three essentials for aid of the
farmers," said Mr. Howard, "are
credits, an adequate marketing sys-
tem, whether cooperative or otherwise,
and protection commensurate with
that received by other industries."

The farmers, Mr. Howard said,
favor an extension of credit to any
foreign country that will purchase
their output. This applies to Russia
and all other nations as well as Ger-
many. An entirely new plan is pro-
posed for credit in the case of Ger-
many. This would involve the selling
of that nation's bonds, based on ability
to pay as fixed by the Reparations
Commission.

In speaking of the three things he
deemed essential, Mr. Howard was re-
ferring primarily to permanent and
not emergency legislation. As to the
present emergency, he admitted it was
difficult to meet, although he advo-
cated the War Finance Corporation
Bill and the promotion of business
in foreign markets. Mr. Howard was
of opinion that emergency tariff legis-
lation would be of benefit.

Farm Loan Act Amendment

Amendment of the Farm Loan act
is recommended as the "most prac-
ticable" way of meeting the credit
needs of the farms. It is unlikely
that this proposed legislation, which
inevitably will have large effects on
the credit machinery of this country,
can be put through before the extra
session.

The plan with respect to getting a
new credit law enacted is to have a
group or committee of interested sen-
ators cooperate with officials of the
federation in preparing a bill to be
introduced in both houses this winter.
"As to the German loan," said Mr.
Howard, "we favor an extension of
foreign credit to any nation that can
buy our goods and pay for them."

He favored opening up trade with
Russia, as well as Germany and other
foreign nations.
"We believe," he said, "that the
War Finance Corporation bill, if the
bill is approved by the President, might
become the medium through which
our trade would be extended."

The plan he outlined was to have
the War Finance Corporation get the
consent of the Reparations Commis-
sion for Germany to buy American
agricultural products and give bonds
which would be a first lien on the
income and property of Germany and
would be turned over to the War
Finance Corporation, which would dis-
pose of them to security purchasers.
Mr. Howard opposed a direct govern-
ment loan by this government and he
believed it would have a "very bad
psychological effect."

Estimate of Exports

He estimated that 50,000,000 bushels
of wheat, 200,000,000 pounds of coarse
wheat, much corn, and an immense
amount of cotton could thus be ex-
ported.

While the plan of a \$1,000,000,000
credit arrangement with Germany was
discussed, it was plainly the impres-
sion of senators that it would be an
impossibility until the German in-
debtedness was fixed.

George P. McLean (R.), Senator
from Connecticut and chairman of the
Banking and Currency Committee, who
presided at the meeting, made public
a letter written to him by W. P. G.
Harding, governor of the Federal Re-
serve Board, in which Mr. Harding said
that in the opinion of the board the
Hitchcock measure for lending to

farmers the surplus profits of the re-
serve system would not be "very effec-
tive."

"What the agriculturists chiefly de-
sire," said Mr. Harding, "is a satis-
factory market for their products, and
the credit embarrassments in the
farming world are due mainly to the
slow liquidation of indebtedness al-
ready existing, many banks being un-
able or unwilling to extend their loans
further."

The board, said Mr. Harding, ad-
vocated a bill authorizing federal land
banks to make direct loans to the
public for agricultural purposes and
authorizing the Secretary of the
Treasury to deposit funds with or
purchase debentures of such banks.

MORE EVIDENCE OF COAL PROFITEERING

Secretary Daniels Says That
Navy, by Commandeering, Has
Never Paid More Than \$4.24
Which Gave a Fair Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Indications of the extent to which
coal dealers have been profiteering at
the expense of the public are con-
tained in a statement made public
yesterday by Josephus Daniels, Sec-
retary of the Navy, which shows that
the Navy at no time has paid more
than \$4.24 a ton for coal, through its
ability to commandeer coal under the
Lever Act, and that dealers, in writ-
ing, have accepted the navy prices—
fixed after careful estimates of costs,
and with allowance for what was con-
sidered a reasonable profit as satisfac-
tory.

Navy prices for coal have varied
somewhat, according to the fields from
which the coal was taken. For ex-
ample, in October, 1917, it paid \$2 a
ton for coal from the Pennsylvania
field, a figure which was increased
to \$2.60 in April, 1918, and rose grad-
ually to \$4.24 in August and Septem-
ber of this year. This was the highest
price paid by the navy for coal from
any field.

The New River Field

Coal from the New River field rose
from \$2.15 to \$3.93 a ton between Octo-
ber, 1917, and September, 1920, and
that from the Pocahontas field from \$2
to \$2.93 during the same period, though
here the rise did not begin until after
May, 1918, and in that month coal was
obtained for \$1.90 a ton.

The statement as authorized by Mr.
Daniels follows:

"According to published reports of
the evidence recently adduced before
the Senate special committee on re-
construction and production, it ap-
pears that the coal trade has grievously
imposed upon the public; whereas, in direct consequence of
the authority conferred by the several
statutes granting war-time commandeering
powers, this department has been
enabled to avoid the profiteering
prices demanded by the suppliers.

"The records show that without the
commandeering power conferred by the
Lever Act and the several kindred
statutes, the navy might not have been
able to have maintained its fuel supply
at any price, since repeated ef-
forts to secure competitive bids were
without avail.

"As evidence of the just compensa-
tion afforded, a large majority of the
suppliers concerned have in writing
accepted the prices fixed as satisfac-
tory.

"The extent to which the navy has
avoided the payment of the profiteer-
ing prices demanded elsewhere is
shown by the fact that more than
7,000,000 tons of coal have been ob-
tained under requisitioning orders and
at the prices herein stated.

"In view of the successful operation
of the Lever Act as applied to the
maintenance of the navy, continuation
of authority at present vested in the
Navy Department is vitally important,
certainly at least until peace has been
formally declared."

Why Army Did Not Take Coal

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War,
said yesterday that he did not believe
army coal purchases during the recent
coal stringency had enabled dealers
to make an \$8,000,000 profit on army
contracts, as stated in the Senate on
Thursday by W. M. Calder (R.), Sen-
ator from New York. The Secretary
added, however, that he was not pre-
pared to say how extensive were the
contracts the army entered into at that
time.

Because of prices then prevailing,
the War Department, Mr. Baker said,
refused to make its annual coal con-
tracts some months ago and later a
shortage in the army supply forced
the department to go into the open
market and buy at spot prices. The
army had not resorted to its war-time
right to commandeer coal, Mr. Baker
added, because the department felt
that such action would place the bur-
den of payment upon the general
public.

MORE EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT AIM

Prohibition Forces Will Seek Only
Laws Needed to Strengthen
Volstead Act—Added Approp-
riation to Be Requested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—It is not the purpose of the friends
of prohibition to engage in any am-
bitious campaign for additional leg-
islation at this session of Congress.
There is, however, a determination to
have such measures pushed as may be
necessary to strengthen what have
been shown to be the weak places in
the enforcement law. The law is on
the statute books and is being ob-
served by the overwhelming majority
of the people of the United States.
Those who evade or break the law
are subject to its penalties as are other
violators of law.

The main thing at present, it is be-
lieved, is to have such supplementary
legislation enacted as may make the
operation of the law more effective,
and also to extend its operation to all
places where the United States has
jurisdiction.

Added Appropriation

The program, as drawn up by the
Anti-Saloon League, includes an added
appropriation for the enforcement of
the national prohibition law. One of
the admitted handicaps to its more
thorough enforcement has been that
the prohibition division of the Internal
Revenue Bureau could not watch the
long frontiers of the United States,
or be on guard at all the bonded
warehouses, or keep an eye on the
thousands of agencies employed by
liquor sellers to evade the law in the
great cities. With a law so obviously
difficult to enforce in the first years
of its operation, it is recognized that
there must be effective machinery to
deal with it and that this probably
cannot be had without a larger appro-
priation.

Concentration of liquors in a few
bonded warehouses instead of in many,
as is now the case, would be of great
assistance to the prohibition officers
and a bill to bring that about is on
the program.

Other measures are:
A law to prohibit American citizens
from engaging in the beverage liquor
traffic in American consular districts
in foreign countries.

A bill to prohibit peyote, or dry
whisky, used chiefly among the In-
dians.

A law to define misconduct in office
on the part of federal officers and to
make its violation result in forfeiture
of office.

A bill to make the Volstead act en-
forceable in the Philippines and other
islands subject to the jurisdiction of
the United States.

Measures Indorsed

All of these measures have been in-
dorsed by various prohibition and
temperance organizations.

The executive committee of the
Anti-Saloon League has also appealed
to the National Law Enforcement De-
partment better to safeguard the with-
drawal of liquors for non-beverage
use, which are being diverted to bever-
age use, to prevent the renewal of
wholesale liquor permits except to
manufacturers of liquor and wholesale
druggists, and to fix the rule for de-
termining what is unfit for beverage
use.

It has also been urged that the im-
portation of liquor from foreign coun-
tries for non-beverage use should be
prevented, because there is sufficient
liquor in this country to supply the
legitimate demands.

It is the unanimous opinion of the
committee that permits for distilling
spiruous liquors in this country
should be suspended until the present
supply of liquor is practically ex-
hausted and that the prohibitive tax
section of the Volstead act should ex-
tend to all intoxicating liquors with-
drawn for non-beverage use, but di-
verted to beverage use. The present
prohibitive tax section applies only to
the manufacture and sale of such
liquors in violation of law.

Enforcement of Dry Law Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Anti-
Saloon League of America will not
ask for any amendment of the Vol-
stead Act at this session of Congress,
as it believes that whatever addi-
tional enforcement legislation is re-
quired can best be handled in sepa-
rate bills, according to William H.
Anderson, superintendent of the New
York League, who, on his return from
a national conference at Washington,
District of Columbia, discussed probi-
tion matters with a representative
of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Prohibition does not consist in the
enactment of a law, but in its en-
forcement," said Mr. Anderson. "The
Anti-Saloon League has not taken up
enforcement as an after thought, but
is only now really entering upon its
major task. We have not won probi-
tion. All that we have won is a fair
chance now to carry on a fight
for permanent prohibition, free from
restrictions imposed by a liquor
traffic. It is a matter of education,
but the saloon had to go in order
that a contrast might be had before

the educational work could be done.
There is no need of opening up the
Volstead act. No amendment could
strengthen it. Enforcement in Amer-
ica is the key to world prohibition."

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from its Southern News Office
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Foster not only decided that the pro-
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PARLIAMENT HEARS KING'S SPEECH READ

While Unemployment Is Being Given Close Attention Reconciliation and Lasting Peace With Ireland Are Hoped For

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The King's speech on the prorogation of Parliament refers to unemployment as the darkest cloud on the horizon and expresses the hope that the new Government of Ireland Bill will bring about the friendship of the Irish people.

After the conclusion of the business of the sitting in the House of Lords last night the Lord Commissioners, appeared in the robes of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to hear the royal commission read. On the arrival of the Speaker, who was accompanied by the Prime Minister and other members of the House of Commons, the commission directing the royal assent to be given to the bills agreed upon by both houses was read, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor this morning. The Lord Chancellor then read the King's speech.

Dealing with foreign affairs, the speech announced that relations with foreign powers continue to be of a friendly nature, external policy having been conducted in close cooperation with the Allies. The situation which has arisen in Greece will require the earnest attention of the government who will endeavor to reach a solution compatible with Britain's joint responsibilities. The hope is expressed that trade with Russia will shortly recommence and that Poland and her neighbors will compose their political differences.

International Good Will

Mandates have been accepted, the speech continues, under the Covenant of the League of Nations in respect of Mesopotamia, Palestine, certain parts of Africa and other German possessions. In the Pacific Ocean, south of the Equator, the mandates for German Southwest Africa and the German possessions in the Pacific will be severally administered by the governments of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia. As to the League of Nations, His Majesty states: "It is my earnest hope that the spirit of harmony and good will between nations, manifested at the Assembly is an augury of the value of the League as a force making for reconciliation and peace throughout the world."

Gratified reference is made to the return of the Prince of Wales from his Australian visit. Confidence is expressed that the people of India, to whom the Duke of Connaught is well-known, will accept his visit as a proof of the earnest and unwavering hope that their legislators will so fulfill the responsibilities entrusted to them as to bring increased prosperity and contentment to all people in India. The public are thanked for their sacrifice involved in the present heavy taxation, for the redemption of debt and the obligations arising out of the great war.

Unity Hoped for

As to Ireland and the new Government of Ireland Bill, His Majesty says, "It is my most earnest hope that all classes of people in Ireland will insist upon the return of constitutional methods, which alone can put an end to the terrible events which now threaten to ruin that country, and make possible reconciliation and lasting peace." This act, the fruit of more than 30 years of ceaseless controversy is hoped, will finally bring about unity and friendship between all the peoples of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

The darkest cloud on the horizon—the growing amount of unemployment—the speech continues, now springs not so much from internal causes but from the contraction of export trade due to the poverty of other nations and their inability to secure credits for the purpose of placing orders in this country. The problem of restoring trade is receiving the close and earnest attention of ministers.

SOUTH DAKOTA DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota—According to a statement made while in Sioux Falls by N. B. Miller, assistant field superintendent for the northwestern division, prohibition enforcement in South Dakota and the northwestern department is equal to that in any other state. Mr. Miller was in Sioux Falls looking after the work done by the local office.

Mr. Miller attributes the success of the prohibition law in this State, and especially in Sioux Falls, to the cooperation that is maintained between the city, state and federal officers.

"The thing now," said Mr. Miller, "is not so much strict enforcement, as a matter of education. When the people learn the benefits of prohibition, and that it must be enforced, they will be more willing to help. Ten years from now the enforcement of the law will be comparatively simple."

TOO MANY LIQUOR LICENSES, JURY FINDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The granting of too many wholesale liquor permits which allowed too much liquor to be circulated is given as one reason for New Jersey's lax enforcement of the prohibition law in a presentment handed down recently by the

federal grand jury to Judge John Rellstab. More than 100 indictments for violation of the Volstead Act, chiefly by saloon keepers in Hudson County whom the grand jury of that county failed to indict, were also presented to Judge Rellstab. Discussing this question of permits the presentment read, in part:

"A primary mistake in connection with the administration of the Volstead Act was in the issuance of permits. Our investigation satisfies us that either proper examination was not made or else there was wilful negligence in the issuance of many of these permits, for we in our inquiry have learned that some of the permit holders were men not only without standing in the community in which they lived, but possessed of such reputations as would justify one in a conclusion that they were not the proper parties to enjoy either the privilege or responsibility of being connected with the sale and distribution of liquors. In nine months for this State alone, permits for over \$60,000 gallons have been granted, an amount in itself sufficient to have been notice to the authorities that it could not be used for purposes limited by law."

GERMAN VIEW OF SOVIET MENACE

General Hoffman Regrets Government's Action in Helping to Set Bolshevism Going

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin, BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The world's only way to end Bolshevism, according to General Hoffman, is to send an international military expedition to Petrograd to suppress it forcibly. General Hoffman, whose name was made internationally known by the rôle he played at the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, thinks Germany would contribute troops and suggests that the command might be given to General Pershing, Marshal Joffre or Marshal Foch.

General Hoffman is convinced that nothing can be accomplished by negotiations with the Bolsheviks, and says one must speak to them as he spoke to them at Brest-Litovsk and not like Mr. Lloyd George at London. He thinks an expedition consisting of a single army corps can make a landing at Petrograd and that Mr. Zinoviev would flee at once and that the Moscow Government would then surrender without further resistance. The general foresees that the overthrow of the Bolsheviks would plunge Russia into political chaos but suggests no scheme for governing thereafter nor sees any prospect that a military dictator like Napoleon might come to the surface while Leon Trotsky holds the military reins, neither does he expect any reform of Bolshevism by the Russians themselves.

HONOLULU LABOR COUNCIL'S POSITION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Central Labor Council of Honolulu has adopted a resolution that it declare itself in favor of non-partisan political activity at all elections, and adopt the policy of officially endorsing certain candidates for certain offices upon a Labor platform adopted by this council; and further, that a standing legislative committee be appointed for the purpose of cooperating with the committee from the various unions and with the candidates elected, in bringing about the enactment of the legislation aimed at.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Journal of Labor, the official spokesman of the Atlanta Federation of Trades and Allied Unions, in a recent issue, editorially condemns the illicit manufacture of whisky, and says: "If there is any power remaining in the forces that work for the good of a community, it should be crystallized into a working body and all its force brought to bear toward exterminating that most noxious, vile, wicked, depraved and atrocious of all characters—the bootlegger."

ILLINOIS FOREST SURVEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—One-sixth of the total area of Illinois is better adapted to forestry than any other production, according to a survey recently completed by the state forester, R. F. Miller, who says: "Six million acres of Illinois' 36,000,000 area should be especially considered in connection with a plan for reforestation. The subject is one which assumes large proportions, and when there is consideration of the relationship of Illinois to the wood-working industries of the country, the need of attention to it appears the greater."

LOUISIANA WOMEN VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana was dissolved on December 13, and the Louisiana League of Women Voters organized immediately, with the announced plan of "fostering education in citizenship and supporting improved legislation as a part of the national league."

LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP EXPENSE ESTIMATED

Total Assessment of the United States for Year Would Be Small in Comparison With Cost of Nation's Belligerency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Had the United States joined the League of Nations from the beginning its share of the expenses incurred up to the end of the current year would have amounted to \$104,760 and for next year its total assessment would have been \$220,296, or one-tenth of 1 per cent of what the nation spent on armaments during a single year before the war and approximately two-thousandths of 1 per cent of the direct cost of her belligerency in 1918, not to mention the indirect cost of the war, according to the League to Enforce Peace.

These figures are particularly interesting in view of the \$855,956,963 appropriated by Congress for military expenses for the coming year, exclusive of all costs of past wars for which it has appropriated the sum of \$2,838,118,400. According to the figures in the first and second budgets of the League covering expenses from May 5, 1919, and the estimated budget for 1921, it seems that the premiums exacted from members of the League of Nations will be exceedingly small.

League Income Shown

The first budget was estimated at \$1,200,000 but the various countries joined the League so much more quickly than was expected that the actual income up to March 31, 1920, amounted to \$1,396,372. Of this only \$544,142 was spent leaving a balance of \$852,230 for the second budget period ending December 31, 1920. The August meeting of the Council of the League of Nations approved expenditures totaling \$2,000,000 including a reserve fund of \$345,000 and \$650,000 for an international labor office. Because of the rapid development of activities and unforeseen expenses in winding up the affairs of the late war, the repatriation of prisoners to and from Russia—for example, the Secretariat was obliged to use up the reserve fund as well as all the rest of the appropriation, but this included, it is pointed out, the first payment on the League's permanent seat at Geneva.

Naval Budget Provisions

The 1921 budget provides for a total expenditure of \$4,200,000 or 21,000,000 francs, one dollar being reckoned as the equivalent of five francs. This allows \$400,000 for the cost and equipment of permanent headquarters; \$1,230,000 for cost of Council, Assembly and Secretariat; \$700,000 for cost of various permanent organizations; \$470,000 for the reserve fund and \$1,400,000 for cost of the labor office. It is interesting to note among the detailed appropriations that \$300,000 is set aside for an international court; \$50,000 for a disarmament commission and bureau for regulating traffic in arms; \$15,000 for a blockade commission to prepare the League's "economic weapon" and \$10,000 for supervision of the opium traffic.

Cost Apportionment

An international commission has been working out a system for the just apportionment of the total cost of the League among the 41 members and will present its report to the Assembly for action. Meantime the Postal Union system has been applied, dividing the total cost into a certain number of units and all nations into seven classes that pay from one to 25 units each. The United States would belong in this class. There are 10 countries in the first class paying 25 units each; they are the British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, British India, China, France, Italy, Japan and Poland. Spain pays 20 units. Belgium, Rumania, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland pay 15 units; Denmark, Norway, Portugal and Yugoslavia, 10 each; Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Greece and Peru, five each; Bolivia, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Siam, Uruguay and Venezuela, three each; and Liberia and Hedjaz, one unit each. The various governments must pay the traveling expenses of delegates to the Assembly meetings.

To revert to expenses of the United States, it is interesting to note that Congress, in 1913, appropriated \$219,211,155 to cover the expenses, during a year of peace, of the army, navy, the fortification system and the military academy. In 1918, after one year of war, Congress appropriated \$10,221,231,455 for the same purposes.

WASHINGTON LUMBER PRODUCT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—According to figures compiled by officials of the forest reserve and the director of the census and reported in a recent issue of the West Coast Lumberman, 124 lumber mills in the State of Washington cut 1,000,000,000 feet more lumber in 1919 than any other of the 24 principal lumber-producing states, a gain of practically 100,000,000 over the record of Washington's same mills in 1918. The 1919 total for the Washington mills is given as 2,856,909,000 feet.

HAWAIIAN REHABILITATION BILL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Gov. Charles J. McCarthy, at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club, spoke on the Hawaiian rehabilitation bill, now pending in Congress, explaining its salient features and outlining how, in his opinion, the bill will work out if it

becomes law. Hawaiians, before the coming of the white man, the Governor said, were able to cultivate lands of the islands, and made a success of it. The idea of the rehabilitation bill is to send the Hawaiians back to the land, giving them an opportunity to become self-supporting and to become removed from the disadvantages which attend their residence in the cities. The reason the bill does not give the best lands in the territory to homesteading, the Governor said, is because if that is done the Hawaiians are likely to "sit on the fence and let the Japanese work the land." The Governor expressed himself as being in favor of the measure.

DECREE REGARDING Y. M. C. A. CRITICIZED

Masonic Leader Characterizes Vatican Order as a Manifestation of Narrowness and Intolerance of Its Author

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—"A manifestation of narrowness and intolerance," is the way Dr. Charles Bass, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, A. F. and A. M., characterizes the decree reported to have been issued by the Holy Office in Rome in which Roman Catholic bishops of this country are urged to watch an "organization which, while professing absolute freedom of thought in religious matters, institutes indifference and apostasy to the (Roman) Catholic religion in the minds of its adherents." The decree also states, it is reported, that the Young Men's Christian Association "corrupts the faith of youths."

"My attention has been called to a recent decree of the Pope issued against the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations professing absolute freedom of thought in religious matters," Dr. Bass declares in a statement prepared for The Christian Science Monitor. "The thing that concerns me most is that any attack upon any organization whose purposes are to the relief of humanity and the spread of the truth concerns every man who believes in the great principles of human liberty, freedom of thought and ministry to the needy."

"The Young Men's Christian Association is a great organization whose purpose is the uplift of humanity and ministry to the best interest of mankind, and it is entitled to the support of every man who loves his fellows. But a defense of this particular organization is not necessary for my part. The thing that concerns me most is that any attack upon any organization whose purposes are to the relief of humanity and the spread of the truth concerns every man who believes in the great principles of human liberty, freedom of thought and ministry to the needy."

No Proselyting

Y. M. C. A. Never Attempts to Change Religious Faith, Says Official.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Richard R. Perkins, secretary of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A., in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said of the decree reported issued at the Holy Office at Rome regarding his organization:

"The sole embarrassment of the Y. M. C. A. is the terrible overcrowding of its activities in every direction. Activities increased 55 per cent through America last year over the year before. The Pope is correct in stating that 'Many (Roman) Catholics uphold the Y. M. C. A.' I never knew a (Roman) Catholic to be asked by the Y. M. C. A. to desert his faith. If 'Many (Roman) Catholics uphold the Y. M. C. A.' it is probable that they do so out of respect for the significant educational and character-building value of a well tested institution."

R. A. Murray, of the promotion branch, who acted as camp secretary at Mare Island during the war, was very emphatic in his denial of any proselyting among Roman Catholic members of the Y. M. C. A.

"We make no effort to change a man's religious belief," said Mr. Murray. "We only attempt to build character. All our activities tend toward that object, all of which are free to both (Roman) Catholic and Protestant alike. I found this policy carried out in the war work as well as in the civil work of the Y. M. C. A. At Mare Island where we had general headquarters there were (Roman) Catholics, Lutherans, Christian Scientists and all denominations, and we did not know when a man was a (Roman) Catholic."

LABOR SURPLUS IN NORTHWEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—Employers of Spokane and of other industrial centers in the inland empire say that there is now a large overabundance of labor in the northwest, and that the problem of unemployment for the winter is likely to become one for serious consideration.

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
124 TRENTON ST. BOSTON BRANCH 9000

CHILD WELFARE WORK IN NEW YORK

Survey of Homework in Tenements Leads to Conclusion That Its Abolition Is Only Way to Stop Attendant Evils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Complete abolition of tenement homework as the only practicable method of doing away with its attendant evils is urged by the Child Welfare Division of the Women's City Club of New York, which is supporting a bill to prohibit such work to be introduced into the next session of the Legislature. The City Club of New York is cooperating in a campaign of education to accompany the reintroduction of the bill which was introduced last year but which did not get out of committee. This year's bill will probably be amended to exempt the handicapped, for a limited period of time, as a post-war measure. As the bill cannot be enforced for a year after its passage, sufficient time is provided for readjustment.

Survey of Homework

Results of an intensive survey of homework in this city made by the Child Welfare Division of the Women's City Club were given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Mary Schonberg, secretary of the division.

The homes of 500 families in which homework was done were visited, she said. It was found that 82 per cent of the workers earned less than 20 cents per hour, 47 per cent earned \$5 a week or less, 85 per cent lived with their families in four rooms or fewer. The great majority of homeworkers were found to be mothers of families who sandwich in their household duties as they can between times when they drop their homework.

Children Deprived of Play

In addition to that they are obliged to wash dishes, sweep, cook, take care of the younger children and perform numerous other tasks which deprive them of outdoor play. As for the cleanliness of the homework, investigators report that often the sweeping in the homes is done with doors and windows closed and that the dirt flies over the homework scattered about on chairs and tables.

It was found also that the children in tenements where homework was carried on attended school irregularly, and frequently did such poor work that they failed to go ahead in their classes. The child labor law is nullified in such homes, Mrs. Schonberg said, because it is impossible to supervise their hours of work, or their night work, and because the cleanliness and sanitation of their surroundings are inferior to conditions in any fairly supervised factory.

Although state laws provide for inspection of tenement houses where homework is done, such inspection is infrequent, there being some 15,000 licensed houses and only about 20 inspectors to do the work. With one or two visits a year to these houses it is impossible properly to inspect or regulate the work.

STRIKERS ORGANIZE ON COOPERATIVE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The enterprise launched here by striking piano workers is being watched with a great deal of interest. Mortgaging their homes and personal possessions, 13 men have financed a factory of their own and propose to manufacture pianos, phonographs and other musical instruments. Each has subscribed an amount of the capital, each will get the same pay and each will have an equal voice in the management of the affairs of the factory. No money was furnished by the union. These men organized a piano company, qualified under the Illinois securities law and capitalized for \$50,000. Only a fraction of this has been subscribed to date, as a large working capital on the scale they have started is not needed. As the business grows they will employ more of their union members, but each new man must sub-

scribes to the stock in amount equal to that held by the organizers.

"In our cooperative factory the work will be by the week, each man will get 80 cents an hour, whether he sweeps the floor or does the most highly skilled job," said Charles Doid, president of the Piano and Organ Workers International Union, and secretary-treasurer of the new company. "We will have a 44-hour week with time and a half for overtime."

COLLEGE VIEW OF FARM SITUATION

Head of Georgia Institution Says Agriculture Is Not Decadent and Falling Rural Population Is No Cause for Alarm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Suspension of the state parole board for a year is to be asked of Len Small, Governor-elect, by C. C. FitzMorris, superintendent of police of Chicago, when the new Governor is inaugurated on January 1. Mr. FitzMorris was recently appointed head of the police department, to succeed J. J. Garrity, and has made a determined effort to reduce crime in this city. "The present operation of the parole board," said Mr. FitzMorris in announcing his intention "constitutes an absolute interference with the Chicago police department. When a criminal is found guilty and sent to jail, he should stay there until he has served out every minute of his sentence. We are hampered and harassed continually by paroled convicts. In many cases, in only a few weeks they are out with their guns again."

WOMAN WINS POST OF ARBITRATION AGENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Despite the opposition of the Illinois Industrial Commission, Mrs. Harriet Reid, former secretary to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has been appointed labor arbitration agent for this State. Mrs. Reid had the highest rating in the civil service examinations for the position, but the board objected that it was a job for a man, not for a woman. Largely through the aid of Catherine Waugh McCulloch, lawyer and member of the bar, who interested clubwomen in the fight, Mrs. Reid was finally installed by order of Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois. The duties of Mrs. Reid's office are to decide disputes between employee and employer in regard to settlements under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

MORE INJUNCTIONS ON CHICAGO SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Injunctions restraining six more saloonkeepers from selling intoxicating liquor have been issued by K. M. Landis, federal judge, upon the application of George W. Dixon, Assistant Attorney-General. This makes nearly 250 saloons against which Judge Landis has issued injunctions since the federal, state and city officials united in an effort to make Chicago dry before the end of the year. Failure to comply with the order of the court renders the saloonkeeper liable to a jail sentence for contempt of court and the closing of the property to all possible tenants for one year as a public nuisance.

FIRST WAGE CUT IN 40 YEARS

GROVELAND, Massachusetts—The Groveland mills, which manufacture woven goods, yesterday announced their first wage reduction in 40 years. The reduction will go into effect January 3, and will affect about 300 employees. Its amount has not yet been determined, A. D. Veasey, the owner, stated.

TAX AMENDMENT ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Merchants Association has voted to request Congress to amend as soon as possible the 1919 Revenue Act, in order to provide adequately for abatement of losses arising from depreciation in inventory values as applied to tax returns for the year 1919 and subsequent years.

No Goods sent on Approval, Exchanged or Received for Credit

L. P. HOLLANDER COMPANY

Great Annual Public Clearance Sale

In All Departments Begins

Monday, December 27th

This Annual Sale is the Most Important Event of Our Yearly Business, the Merchandise Being Marked Without Regard to Cost

202-214 Boylston Street BOSTON 52 Park Square

GYC TRUCKS

STRENGTH PLUS SERVICE EQUALS SATISFACTION

The Noyes-Buick Co.

857 Commonwealth Ave. BOSTON



"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random?"

Of Journals and Some Journalists

There is an extraordinary fascination to some people in keeping a journal. That, perhaps, is not strange; what is strange is the extraordinary dissimilarity of the people who have yielded to the fascination. It may be said that there is a certain resemblance between Mr. Pepps and the Duke de Saint-Simon, the resemblance between two worldlings equally bent on their own amusement, but the Pacific Ocean is scarcely gulf enough to set between them and John Wesley and George Fox, the Quaker. One trait, however, the whole tribe have in common: It is a certain conscious self-importance. It oozes from every line that Mr. Pepps ever wrote, and from every paragraph that Saint-Simon ever composed. That rascal Benvenuto is absolutely assured of it, whilst the precise Simonds d'Ewes is willing to let the world take it for granted. Wesley had his share of it, and as Cromwell told Fox, one day, sitting on a table in Whitehall, and poking his grim fun at the Quaker, self-esteem was by no means the least part of him.

All the same this self-esteem goes hand in hand with a certain childishness. It is impossible not to read Benvenuto without being aware of the element of the "untutored savage," whilst as for Fox, the very antithesis of the Italian craftsman, the element is present from one end of his journal to the other. Take, for example, that wonderful discovery, upon which he is always dwelling, that a university education was not a necessary passport to the ministry. It might be imagined, from the gusto with which he repeats it, that he had made the discovery of the ages, indeed he very nearly condemns out of hand every person who ever set foot in a school. Yet had Fox himself enjoyed more education, he would scarcely have rot into those unseemly wrangles with the Prophet of Walnut Street Yard.

Ladovic Muggleton never kept a journal. He flew at higher game. He composed the Bible of a sect, and anticipated by some centuries John Smith. He was, however, the only upheaval of the fermenting religious conscience of his day who ever succeeded in passing Fox's guard. And after that extraordinary debate, in a hall in East Cheap, preceded, after his wont, by a colossal dinner of pork, he made as little of the founder of the Quakers as ever did Jonathan Swift of Partridge, the almanack maker. A fact which explains why no mention of the debate is to be found in the journal of the Quaker.

It is strange that Fox should have been the contemporary not only of Pepps, but of Evelyn and of Simonds d'Ewes. Four men utterly unlike except in their affections for recording themselves on paper. In a way Pepps was the most curious of the four. One of the best secretaries which the Navy has ever known, he was also amongst the most volatile of the habitués of the extraordinary court of Charles II. When it came to self-revelation he was as remorseless as Boswell or Rousseau, though he seems, unlike them, to have had some idea of the indignity of the proceeding, inasmuch as he recorded the most outrageous of his confessions in a short-hand of his own. Pepps, indeed, does not seem to have had the intention of making his diary public, which is the very idea which animated every line that Boswell or Rousseau ever wrote. An utter inability to plumb the depths of their own self-conceit seems, indeed, as has been said, to be the badge of most of the tribe. D'Ewes, for example, would have been shocked at thinking the things which passed through Mr. Pepps' head, yet when he wrote his autobiography he was so enamored of his own love letters that he printed those extraordinary documents in full for the edification of his readers. No man, surely, ever made love in such a fashion, unless it were the Dean of Saint Patrick's, who assured Jane Waring that so long as she washed regularly he was only concerned for the competency of her fortune; or Wesley's great adjutor, Whitfield, who informed the object of his affections that she need have no hesitancy in refusing him, as he thanked heaven he was free from the passion called love.

Yet another contemporary of these men was Louis Rouvroy, Duc de Saint-Simon, Knight of the Golden Fleece, who composed his memoirs in 20 volumes, and cannot, with any justice, be said to have omitted a single scandal of which he had any opportunity of hearing. None the less, Saint-Simon's volumes are the most amazing history of the court of the Grand Monarch. As you read him you may see every night the grand gallery, blazing with its wax tapers, in which the extraordinary court played through the hours of the night in order that it might be in time in the morning to see the King of France put on his shirt. The smallest slight to the order of the Dukes is to Saint-Simon more than the eruption which smothered Pompeii. He recalls with the utmost gravity how a certain officer, becoming head of his regiment during a great battle, owing to the fall of his colonel, retired hastily to his

quarters, and while the battle proceeded, carefully changed his clothes, and ordered his wig to be redressed, so that he might assume his command as becoming to a nobleman of France.

It is in just these sidelights that it is possible to see the mental qualities which have made the great writers of memoirs. Here are four men, all contemporaries, and of varying social standing, but one thing they enjoy in common, the son of the weaver equally with the nobleman of France, the Secretary of the Navy equally with the student of the records, and that is a large self-satisfaction, which seems to find some common expression in the composition of a journal.

EQUESTRIAN ART IN VIENNA

For the benefit of the Swedish Relief Committee a wonderful equestrian performance was given in the Spanish Riding School of the former Hofburg in Vienna. The riding school is a very long, rectangular, white apartment, with galleries and boxes. Over the balustrades carpets of dark red velvet edged with gold were hung, which formed a pleasing contrast to the white decorations and the tan ground of the manège. The decoration as well as the perfect training of the horses and their beauty were all eloquent of a past linked with the wealth of the Hapsburgs and the splendors of the Viennese Court.

Dapple-grays with tails hanging to the ground, and white animals, their short tails caught together with gold ribbons, appeared to have walked out of some noble Velasquez. To a sextet of wind instruments three horses performed dancing steps while their trainers, the same who served under the old régime, rode in the traditional costumes: black dress-coat with very long swallow-tails, white leather breeches, high black top-boots and black two-cornered hat with gold band. The horses had on their backs white leather saddles upon saddlecloths of bright red or dark purple or gold; their manes were braided and decorated with heavy gold or dark red tassels, and what they carried in the way of harness was brilliant in gold or silver mountings. The entire spectacle, so strange an anachronism to this present-day world, evoked the admiration of the Swedish visitors.

No doubt the greatest impression was made by an animal of unequalled perfection of line and grace of movement: the dazzlingly white horse Neapolitano Salva. He was exhibited by chief trainer Herold "at long rein," carrying no saddle, girth, nor any kind of trappings, excepting two dark reins with which the chief trainer, running or walking half a meter behind, directed his movements. The show in the Spanish Riding School provided a perfect example of equestrian art and incidentally illustrated the point of artistic perfection to which the life and the pleasures of the aristocracy of former epochs were carried. It also showed the appreciation of what is beautiful and the love for artistic detail in the handicraft of the saddler of the period.

A Trio of Orchids

"One never says Scylla without thinking Charybdis; one does not think Arethusa without saying Pogonia." (I quote a clever orchid-loving friend). Could the nirvana-breathing odor of the one be inhaled without recalling the companion odor of the other? Here are two scents rather too fine for human senses, evidently meant for fairies. How ineffable, how elusive, how unmatchable are these odors? It commenced to catch the distillation of Pogonia's breath perhaps this pair of orchids would become better known to the populace, because skeptics might be plucked into searching its origin. Seeking would end in a bog—not a swamp, there's a difference!—about the beginning of July, where nodding above the quaking sphagnum floor as far as one can see the exquisite blossoms grow in profusion. Alas, not every bog is distinguished by their presence for they localize themselves curiously. You might the first time naturally confuse Arethusa with Calopogon, for often the three grow together. Calopogon fully holding its own with the others for perfume and loveliness.

There is one saturated sphagnum bog near the east end of Lake Ontario where the writer saw the vision of 70 acres of Pogonias and Arethusas, so closely crowded as to give the effect of a rosy glow over parts of the wide area. There being almost no leafage to these orchids, they are, as Thoreau said, "all flower"; this character causing them to show their dainty tints to best advantage.

The moment one ventures a word about the colors of these orchids, he is lost. It might be assumed that looking at a given object, normal persons could readily name its color; but botanists and nature-essayists present us such a diversity of confusing epithets as this: Pogonia (the Snake Mouth Orchid) may be "waxen pink," "peach blossom red," "crimson pink," or just "pure pink," according to the authorities; Arethusa (surnamed The Beautiful) is either "magenta crimson," "crystalline purple," "rose purple," or "pink purple"; Calopogon (the Grass Pink) is readily identified by "rose-and-pink purple," "magenta pink," or "purple pink."

Thoreau writes of the "snaky odor" of the Snake Mouth; while Schuyler Mathews calls it "raspberry scented"—two descriptions hard to reconcile—and, speaking of Arethusa, Burroughs says of its odor that it is "like sweet violets." I have scant patience with attempted comparisons—no comparison exists. It is doubtful if there are any perfumes or fragrances in the world to equal these by which July scents the nectaries of Pogonia, Arethusa and Calopogon.



Bracebridge Hall Revisited

Note—Illustrations by R. Cahillott in Washington Irving's "Sketch-Book," Macmillan & Co., London.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
If the revival of the "real old-fashioned Christmas," which had its beginnings in the first half of last century, was mainly due to Charles Dickens, the share which Washington Irving had in it must not be forgotten. His Christmas sketches in the famous "Sketch-Book," first published just over a hundred years ago, probably did more than is generally suspected to lay the foundation upon which Dickens built with such enthusiasm in his Christmas books.

From the moment the reader first touches upon the subject, amidst the moralizings and soliloquies of "Christmas," to the final sketch entitled "The Christmas Dinner," he is conscious that he is on perfect traditional ground. The atmosphere of a thousand Christmas stories is all around him, and at no time is he aware of a single false note or a single omission. In all its detail Irving manages to produce a real old-fashioned Christmas idyll. "And as the hollow blast of wintry wind rushes through the hall, claps the distant door, whistles



The drive to the hall

about the casement, and rumbles down the chimney, what can be more grateful than that feeling of sober and sheltered security with which we look round upon the comfortable chamber and the scene of domestic hilarity? So with his musings on shadowy halls and "great oaken" galleries, of many houses and evergreens, he sets the stage, until the most phlegmatic reader is inclined to agree with him that "even the sound of the waits, rude as may be their minstrelsy, breaks upon the midnight watches of a wintry night with the effect of perfect harmony."

So much for "Christmas" in general. In the next sketch, "The Stage Coach," the writer settles down to his real purpose. In the course of a December tour in Yorkshire, he explains, he "rode for a long distance in one of the public coaches, on the day preceding Christmas." To Irving it was a journey of sheer delight: from the "three fine rosy-cheeked boys, returning home for the holidays," who were his traveling companions, to the nimble coachman, with "a large bunch of Christmas greens stuck in the button hole of his coat," everything and everybody fitted in bravely with his mood. He delights in the rosy-cheeked boys. He delights in the coachman, in the hostlers, the "laughing housemaids" and in all the incidents along the road, and so he comes to the village and to the inn where he had planned to spend the night. Events



Master Simon

worked out differently, however, for at the inn he unexpectedly meets with Frank Bracebridge, "a sprightly, good-humored young fellow" with whom he had once traveled on the Continent, and Frank Bracebridge insists on his spending Christmas with himself and his family at Bracebridge Hall.

The drive to the hall is the next adventure. "It was a brilliant moonlight night, but extremely cold; the chaise whirled rapidly over the frozen ground; the post boy smacked his whip incessantly, and a part of the time his horses were on a gallop." And, meanwhile, Frank Bracebridge unfolded the story of his father, "The Squire," and how he loved old customs and old ways, giving some hint of the good cheer and festivity that was awaiting them.

The expectation thus aroused was easily surpassed. From the moment that the travelers were ushered into the "large old-fashioned hall," ablaze with candles and freights, and filled with "uncles and aunts, comfortable married dames, superannuated spinners, blooming country cousins, half-fledged striplings, and bright-eyed

boarding school hoydens," the hospitality never flagged. In the servants' hall there was hoodman blind, shoe the wild mare, hot cockles, steal the white loaf, bob apple, snap dragon, all manner of games, a continuous performance in which all who would might join. Then came supper, a wonderful old-fashioned supper, with Master Simon, the "old bachelor of a small independent income," who kept everybody in roars of laughter with his drollery, in high feather. For what could not Master Simon do? "He could imitate Punch and Judy; make an old woman of his hand, with the assistance of a burnt cork and pocket handkerchief; and cut an orange into the strangest caricatures. After the supper there was a dance and, after the dance, songs and music of all kinds; the whole being brought to a conclusion with the kind-hearted old custom of shaking hands." So the welcome visitor goes to his chamber "in the old part of the mansion."

But that was not quite the end of it. No Christmas Eve would be complete without the waits, and so they surely come. "I had scarcely got



Christmas hymns

into bed when a strain of music seemed to break forth in the air just below the window. I listened, and found it proceeded from a band, which I concluded to be the waits from the neighboring village. They went round the house, playing under the windows. I drew aside the curtains to hear them more distinctly. The moonbeams fell through the upper part of the casement, partially lighting up the antiquated apartment. The sounds as they receded, became more soft and aerial, and seemed to accord with the quiet and moonlight. I listened and listened—they became more and more tender and remote, and as they gradually died away, my head sunk upon the pillow, and I fell asleep.

So Irving passes on to the next sketch, that of "Christmas Day," and here again, everything, from the early morning "carol singers" outside his door to the grand triumphant Christmas dinner in the evening, is exactly as it should be in a real old-fashioned Christmas. The walk through the park to the little village church, the decorations, the Christmas hymns, the greetings in the churchyard afterward, and the weather, "though frosty," "remarkably fine and clear," are all true to style.

The final sketch, "The Christmas Dinner," covers the doings of the evening of Christmas Day. And such doings were! Christmas Eve over again, only much more elaborate, more games, more high jinking of all kinds, masking and mummery, the "worthy equine" contemplating it all the while, "with the simple relish of childish delight."



Flammarion's Estate

Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, lives in a beautiful house, surrounded by woodlands, gardens and lawns near the town of Juvisy, France. Mr. Flammarion came into possession of this estate in a curious way. He received a very long letter in verse, beginning with "Illustrious Master." The signature at which he first glanced was unknown to him, and after reading a few lines and finding nothing but rhetorical laudations of himself he threw the letter away without bothering to finish it.

A short time after another bulky missive in the same writing arrived, and began "Dear Master" and the praise was couched in prose. Again the letter was destroyed after a casual glance.

Another letter was received but only begun with a cold and distant "Dear Sir," but its length was of such proportions that it went the way of the other epistle. Finally, after a brief pause in which an answer could have been returned, there came a short note.

"Sir, you are discourteous. Three time I, as an admirer, have offered you, as a gift, the park and mansion which I own at Juvisy. You have never answered. I demand that you at once telegraph me 'Yes' or 'No.'"

It was the first time Mr. Flammarion had read any of the letters through, and having a sense of humor it was with a smile he wired obediently "Yes."

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THE AUTHOR OF "CARMEN"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not with Georges Bizet, the composer of the universally celebrated opera, that we are concerned here, but with the first author, the true father of "Carmen": Prosper Mérimée. According to the laws of literary ownership in France his work becomes public property this year. Not unnaturally, an author for whom this date has arrived is the object of renewed interest, especially when his works are of the high quality that cannot be denied to many of Mérimée's achievements.

No less than three of Mérimée's works have been adapted to the musical stage: an historical study, "La Jacquerie," which was converted into an opera; a novel, "Carmen," that served as a basis for Bizet's masterpiece; and a little comedy, "Le Carrosse du Saint Sacrement," which was more or less faithfully turned into an operetta, "La Périchole," by Offenbach. To Mérimée belongs, therefore, the glory of having furnished material for the making of the three varieties of dramatic music still existing today: the opera, the operetta, and what, in France, is known as the comédie dramatique.

To tell the truth, nothing better could have been made of the scenes of "La Jacquerie" than an opera, for in spite of many fine passages they are rather ponderous and dull reading. As for "Carmen," although the librettists have considerably deformed the original character of the work, it contains elements of such dramatic force that they contributed not a little to the success of the opera, for which the whole credit is by no means due to the music of Bizet, in spite of its value. In "La Périchole" alone has Mérimée found an inferior musical collaborator. It is not, in fact, one of Offenbach's best, nor one of his worst works, but "Le Carrosse du Saint Sacrement" is one of the most delightful French comedies ever written. In this short act, with its six characters, there is vitality as full and delicious as anything to be found in Marivaux or Molière.

We can never know what Mérimée might have thought of the musical treatment undergone by these works. It is even somewhat doubtful whether he would be altogether pleased with the success of "Carmen," for among the millions of opera-goers who have heard the work, how many are there, even in France, who know that Mérimée was its original author? It may even be possible to find a certain number of singers who have impersonated Bizet's heroine without having taken the trouble to read the story on which the opera is based, and which elucidates certain irrational points in the stage version.

Prosper Mérimée, however, was not one of those writers who dislike music and who, it is true, are sufficiently rare in France. It has been repeated again and again that the literary men who constituted the romantic generation of 1830 (to whom Mérimée belonged) detested music. As a matter of fact, apart from Victor Hugo, who does not appear to have greatly cared for it, one finds lovers of music in Lamartine, Musset, Vigny, Belzac, Gérard de Nerval, much as one finds them later in Gautier, Banville, Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Baudelaire and Verlaine. It was in Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, who really discovered music, that this unjustified reputation originated. As for Mérimée, there is not the least doubt that he liked such music as was played in France at his time, Italian and Italianizing music, that of Mozart and that of Rossini.

To help him to acquire his knowledge and to learn how to listen to it, he had that fervent lover of music, Stendhal. The author of "Le Rouge et le Noir" and "La Chartreuse de Parme" had begun his literary career by a work on "Haydn, Mozart and Metastasio" which, although to a

great extent borrowed from foreign works, nevertheless enabled him to display a lively curiosity for things musical. In Italy, the country he loved, he passed much of his time in the theater, as was the fashion at that time even more than today. During his short visits to Paris, which was now military under the reign of Napoleon I., and now consular under the Restoration, Stendhal was connected with interesting people of all kinds. He distinguished Mérimée with his friendship before the latter had ever published anything, and Mérimée, who was by no means easily kindled, became and remained an enthusiastic friend of Stendhal's.

The taste which Mérimée had for music could find further encouragement in the friendship that bound him to Delacroix. The great painter was, in fact, one of the most devoted lovers of music of his time, and one of Chopin's most valued friends.

There are, however, few references to music in the works of Mérimée, and these are to be found mainly in his correspondence. A curious fact may be observed in this connection. It is known that Mérimée was profoundly fond of Spain, and that this propensity declared itself even before he had undertaken his first Iberian tour. He was connected in Paris with some members of the Spanish colony, among others with the Countess of Teba, whose daughter, Eugénie de Montijo, was to become later on the consort of Napoleon III. He wrote numerous works on Spain, including serious writings such as "L'Histoire de Don Pedro le Roi de Castille" and the study on the Museum of Madrid; works of imagination like "Les Ames du Purgatoire," "Carmen," or "La Perle de Tolède"; and impressions of travel such as the "Lettres d'Espagne," which he addressed to the director of the "Revue de Paris" in 1835, and which are still perfectly true and delightful to read. It seems that Mérimée was interested in everything he saw in Spain. He knew the language to perfection and spoke it with the utmost ease, and he gave us studies of mountain brigands and gypsy life, which are a little dry, like all that he wrote, but very true and well observed. And yet we find in all his "Spanish works" if one may call them, not a single allusion to music, although every one knows that Spanish life in its time, more than in ours, was steeped in music. It is true that Mérimée's nature attracted him more toward dramatic and concentrated subjects; he was more deeply interested in the somber and sober art of Goya and the dramatic character of Spain drew him more powerfully than the spell of its music.

He must, nevertheless, have heard more than once those peculiar songs of the gitanos, the special characteristic of which Manuel de Falla is now introducing into his music, for Mérimée has not designed the character and the atmosphere of "Carmen" from mere imagination; he went to Spain and lived the life of the gypsies, as did George Borrow before he wrote "The Bible in Spain." He made himself so familiar with that taciturn race, which is generally adverse to strangers, that a gypsy said of him one day: "Es uno de nos" ("He is one of us"). It was reserved for another to infuse into "Carmen" the music which in reality must have surrounded this gypsy tragedy, but all lovers of the opera should remember Mérimée in gratitude for having given to dramatic music the framework of one of its masterpieces.

Russian Prince in New Role
Sydney shook hands cordially with Prince Obolensky when he stepped ashore in Australia as the representative of a wheat-handling machinery firm. Four years' fighting, Bolshevism, complete confiscation of his estates, and exile, left the Russian unshaken in his optimism that his nation will surely recover its former position. As for himself Prince Obolensky remarked that he was finding life well worth while, his work adding zest. "I am not on a world tour," he declared, "I am here to work." Whereupon Sydney shook hands again.

WINTERING HILLS IN ALBERTA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

They occupy a big circle, more than 20 miles across, in the middle of southern Alberta. To the north and east is the vast gulch of the Red Deer River; to the south and west their last tumbled outskirts sink into the long slopes and valleys of the great prairie. They were laid down long ago by the glaciers. There is not a tree anywhere on all their slopes, and, like everything else in western Canada, they are big.

In bygone days the buffalo used to come in the fall to the shelter of these hills, and to the plentiful pasturage furnished by the long grass that grows in their hollows. Later, the ranchers made a practice of driving their herds there for the winter. It was then that they were given the name "Wintering Hills," although many old ranchmen will assert that more cattle were lost in them than ever wintered in them.

It is true, nevertheless, that the region has always been a paradise for cattle. The short, steep hills give shelter from the biting winds, and there are little hollows, and occasional broad flats, where the wild grass grows better than anywhere else in that country. Scattered through the region are several fresh-water lakes that formerly drew the buffalo miles around. Everywhere one may see the dim outlines of their old trails winding across the prairie to some favorite drinking place. But the buffalo are all gone now; and even the great herds of cattle are disappearing as the rancher gives way to the wheat-farmer.

Much wild life still survives, however. The prairie wolves are almost gone and it is only rarely that the settlers hear their long howl on winter nights, but coyotes still roam the hills, and make their burrows in the more remote fastnesses or in the side-coules along the river. Badgers are plentiful, and may be seen waddling over the prairies at almost anytime. Occasionally a porcupine exhibits himself. The gophers have taken possession of the land, and are a serious problem to the farmer. On the lakes the wild duck fairly swarm in summer, and the wild geese still haunt the safest and most inaccessible inlets.

Most of this primitive abundance will soon disappear, for the country is fast being settled. The winding trails, that were formerly used only by stages and an occasional jolting wagon, are now worn deep by scurrying "flivers." If one stands on one of the higher hills, one can see the vast slopes dotted here and there with new houses and barns, or the fresh green of young wheat. Fifteen miles away, but distinctly visible, are two little towers—the grain elevators at the new railway station. They are the symbol of what is to be in the Wintering Hills in the future.

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MEDICAL LIBERTY HELD INALIENABLE

Right to Choose Treatment for
Ourselves or for One's Family
Cannot Be Constitutionally
Annulled, Declares Lawyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — To deprive a citizen of the United States of his right to choose for himself or his family whatever system of restoring health the exercise of his faculties persuades him to accept as most beneficial, would be to rob him of one of his inalienable rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, and to exceed the police powers of the state, declared Aaron P. Jettmore in a discussion of the Woolwine case with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

The case of Mr. Woolwine, who has decided to prosecute on a charge of manslaughter all parents failing to provide medical treatment for children who pass away without it, is of particular interest to Mr. Jettmore, because he was attorney for the defendant in the case of the State against John and Georgiana Quimby and John C. Lathrop in 1902, and because he is now fighting an attempt, on Staten Island, to read compulsory vaccination of school children into the compulsory education law of New York State.

Mr. Woolwine's Position

"I cannot see," said Mr. Jettmore, "how Mr. Woolwine expects to succeed. First, the policy of his State, as expressed in its laws, seems to be to recognize healing by prayer. Second, it is impossible to say that failure to call medical treatment in a particular case has resulted fatally, or that the use of what is termed 'proper medical treatment' would have prevented a fatality."

"It should not be forgotten that the proportion of persons who pass away under Christian Science treatment is no greater, if it is as great, than those who pass away under medical treatment. I cannot understand why Christian Scientists should be singled out for attack, when they fail, any more than the medical profession should when it fails. And it would be improper to prosecute them for failure in the absence of proof of willful neglect or maltreatment. Also, I think, it would be impossible to get juries to convict them."

Mr. Jettmore then referred to particular phases of the Quimby-Lathrop case which apply to the present conditions. All three defendants, who were Christian Scientists, were indicted on a charge of manslaughter because they had not provided "proper medicine and medical treatment" for a child who had passed away, a daughter of the Quimbys. Mr. Lathrop was called into the case rather late and it is Mr. Jettmore's understanding that two other children whom he treated in Christian Science recovered.

Indictment Quashed

The indictment was quashed because it could not be proved what "proper medicine and medical treatment" was; and if this had been alleged, it would have been impossible to produce any proof that if such treatment had been administered the child would have recovered.

The State appealed to the Appellate Division and the judge's decision was sustained. At that time there was no law in this State protecting Christian Science practitioners. The law has been passed since then. But in California, Mr. Jettmore pointed out, the law now protects healing by prayer.

Specific consideration of a few points in this case, Mr. Jettmore said, would be illuminating to those who side with Mr. Woolwine. First, the indictment did not state what kind of medicine or medicinal attention could or would have saved or prolonged the life of the child, or that any would; nor that the defendants were in a position to furnish such treatment.

What Must Be Proved

It was not sufficient to say that the defendants failed to furnish proper or necessary medicines or medical attention; such an allegation would be too general, merely a conclusion. But the facts must be stated and proof furnished that administration of such allegedly proper treatment would have saved the child. Unless the child could have been cured by medical aid those who failed to provide it did not kill her. In any case in which the state charged manslaughter, because of omission to provide ordinary remedies, proof must be given that such remedies would prevent a fatality.

Further, it was presumed that all parents would do everything proper and necessary for the benefit of their infant children; and to convict them of manslaughter for failing to provide "proper treatment," the state must prove that they were able or in a position to supply such attendance, in order to show neglect.

As in the Tanner and Walker cases in New Jersey, the child was said to have suffered from diphtheria. Mr. Jettmore argued that it could not be determined as a fact that any particular treatment, medical or otherwise, was proper or necessary as a cure for diphtheria; a law making it an offense for a parent to fail to procure medical or any other kind of treatment for a child so afflicted would be unconstitutional.

Court Decision Quoted

"The treatment of disease and its results at most is only a matter of opinion," said Mr. Jettmore, and he then cited what the court said in *Carst* vs.

Marotzek, 4 E. D. Smith (N. Y. Com. Pleas):

"In advertising to the conflicting views and differences of opinion that exist and have ever existed in the practice of the healing art, it is not to call in question the value of learned, skillful and experienced physicians, but merely to show the error of attempting, in the present state of medical science, to recognize, as matter of law, any one system of practice, or of declaring that the practitioner who follows a particular system is a doctor and that one who pursues a different method is not."

If the best medical physicians, Mr. Jettmore asked, gave up a case as hopeless and failed to call in a Christian Science practitioner, if one were available, would they not be as criminally liable for manslaughter as the Christian Scientist who does not call in a medical physician? In instances where there was a right to exercise judgment and discretion, and about which mankind had not come to definite and fixed conclusions, the majority of the people could not substitute their opinion for that of their fellow men, and make them conform thereto, without annulling the very purpose for which the government was founded, and without depriving men of their natural and fundamental right to use their faculties.

Certain Inalienable Rights

"It must be conceded," argued Mr. Jettmore, "that parents have certain rights with regard to their offspring which are fundamental and cannot be taken from them by any act of the Legislature. The state cannot step in and deprive a man of his child because the majority disagrees with him in regard to his religious beliefs, nor because he belongs to a certain political party and inculcates those doctrines in his child. It would not be constitutional for the state to enjoin upon a man the duty of rearing his child in a certain religious faith or political belief merely because a majority of people thought that belief was right and would benefit the child. When it comes to medical treatment there are almost as many different systems of medicines as there are of religion. No man can be compelled by law to conform to any one of them. He is as free to choose here for himself as he is in the matter of religion. Why is he not just as free to choose for his child?"

"Each system of medicine has its advocates and each differs with the others. They cannot all be true, for they are inconsistent. No one for a moment would contend that because there happen to be more allopaths in a state than there are homeopaths or eclectics, that therefore the allopaths can, through the Legislature, compel all parents to employ an allopathic physician. There is no doubt but that such a law would be held unconstitutional."

Right of Majority Limited

"When a large number of people believe in a system of treatment which does not include the giving of medicine and the law has recognized that such systems exist, what greater right, legally or logically, has the majority to step in and say that a man must employ medical aid for his child, because most people believe in medicine in the abstract, though they differ about everything else pertaining to it?"

"If the law cannot recognize any one system of treatment as right, and it cannot, what right has it to limit a man's choice to certain systems? To do so is to deprive men of their inalienable rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. If men have not the liberty to choose for themselves and their families what system of treatment they think best to restore health, when no one system can be proved demonstrably true or necessary, then man is not endowed with much liberty worth having. In *Berthoff* vs. O'Reilly the court says that the right to liberty includes the 'right to exercise one's faculties.' This limit once passed there is no right which cannot be invaded by the majority under the guise of police power."

"Numerous attempts have been made to prevent Christian Science treatment and bar out homeopathy, allopathy and other modes of treatment, but without avail. Then, until the Legislature in express terms takes some measures in this direction, certainly no court would assume to say, nor permit a jury to pass upon the merits of any one of these so-called sciences, all of which are apparently striving in good faith for the alleviation of pain and suffering of the community."

Source of Attacks

Agitation Said to Come From Medical Politicians, Not Rank and File

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The agitation for most of the legislation that would be included under the term "state medicine" owes its origin to the American Medical Association, an organization composed chiefly of allopathic physicians, according to H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau.

The average medical practitioner directs his attention to his efforts to relieve the suffering of humanity, says Mr. Anderson; it is not he, but the medical organizer, the medico-politician, who displaces his busy and silent brother before the public, presumes to represent him, and becomes the recognized spokesman for the medical profession. He is it who formulates its public utterances, engineers its propaganda through the newspapers, clubs and public organizations, drafts its legislative bills, declares "the profession's" aims and wishes, and runs its activities generally.

Not a Representative View

Mr. Anderson points out that the American Medical Association cannot speak for the homeopathic physi-

cians, the eclectic physicians, the osteopaths, chiropractors, naturopaths and other groups of practitioners; but can only speak for a portion of the allopathic physicians coming within its organization. Many of the allopathic physicians are opposed to the tendency toward state medicine, especially to health insurance. The *Lancet-Clinic*, a medical publication, has said under the title "Organization Gone Mad":

"The American Medical Association is perhaps the best illustration of the effect of the organization furor. It has become to all intents and purposes a huge oligarchy. Its policies are directed by a few who, ostensibly acting as agents of the members, in reality take the initiative in every movement, assisted thereto by the constitution of the society itself. It is the natural result of the modern trend of concentration, subordinating private judgment to the leaders' dictum."

It is pointed out that through conference and cooperation with various other organizations dealing with public welfare, the association keeps closely in touch with their activities and disseminates information about disease.

Aggression Advised

Some time ago Dr. W. A. Evans, former commissioner of health in Chicago, said:

"As I see it the wise thing for the medical profession to do is to get right into and man every great health movement; man health departments, tuberculosis societies, child and infant welfare societies, housing societies, etc. The future of the profession depends on keeping matters so that when the public mind thinks of these things, it automatically thinks of physicians and not of sociologists or sanitary engineers. The profession cannot afford to have these places occupied by others than medical men."

As an example of the opposition to the political activities of the association, the following editorial from the *Illinois Medical Journal*, entitled "Paternalism Running Wild—Two Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars for Socializing Propaganda," may be cited.

Caution Is Urged

The editorial first calls attention to Senate bill 233, for maternity and infancy care, upon which there were hearings in Washington this week; S. 1017, for the creation of a department of education and containing certain medical provisions; S. 2507, for a department of health, and other bills and then says:

"The appropriations provided for by these bills aggregate \$233,740,000. Adding to this the many millions otherwise appropriated for the United States public health service, the children's bureau, the vital statistics division of the census office, the interdepartmental board of social hygiene, would probably bring appropriations for this work up to \$400,000,000, or perhaps \$500,000,000. This is going some, to say the least."

"Where will it all end? Are we a people so favored that we can sow the wind and fall to reap the whirlwind, that we can play with pitch and elude defilement, set in motion causes and escape effects, establish a system of autocracy embracing every human activity and continue to be a nation of free people, a republic and indestructible union of indestructible states? Unless the drift toward bureaucratic government is stopped, Americans will be the most ruled and standardized people in the world, and we will need armies of citizens to enforce all the laws; by and by we shall all be government employees, earning our pay by watching one another. Then, surely, the millennium will have been reached."

Editorial Comment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California — The *Yucca* News says: "District Attorney Thomas Lee Woolwine of Los Angeles County has started a crusade against Christian Science parents who do not call in a licensed medical practitioner for their children when ill. Until the medical fraternity can establish an infallible means of cure, in fact, until some one system of healing can prove to the world that it never fails to effect a cure for the ills of suffering humanity, then the individual should have the inalienable right to choose his own brand of healing. Christian Science has definitely established its position as a system of healing."

"A sinister note in the district attorney's attitude is the evidence of renewed activity on the part of the medical trust in the State. Having succeeded in disbarring the chiropractors from practice in the State, and using a few isolated cases of smallpox to start a campaign for wholesale vaccination of school children, they are now apparently attempting to further kill off competition by hampering the Christian Science practitioners. When medical men fail—and how often they do fail—where will suffering humanity turn, except to some form of drugless healing? More and more people each year are turning away from the medicine man with his drugs and his mafia for surgery, and embracing some other form of healing certainly less destructive."

WASHINGTON FOREST RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington — The national forest service in this State has announced a division of its money receipts for the fiscal year of 1920 with 25 counties of the State. The figures show that there was derived from the sale of timber, from grazing, water power leases and other sources, \$279,047.56. Under the regulations, one-quarter of this was distributed proportionately among the counties where the national forests extend. Thus the counties obtained \$74,261.89, and in many counties their individual sums will be divided equally between school and road funds.

SANTO DOMINGO TO BE GIVEN FREEDOM

Proclamation of Rapid Withdrawal of United States Forces
Due to the Improvement of
Conditions in the Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — By direction of the President, Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, military governor of Santo Domingo, has issued a proclamation giving notice of the withdrawal by the United States from the occupation of Santo Domingo, which was undertaken in 1916 as a result of revolutionary activities and the failure of the Dominican Government to live up to its treaty obligations.

A commission of Dominicans is to be appointed to formulate amendments to the constitution and to undertake a general revision of the laws, which, when approved by the military governor, will be submitted to a constitutional convention and the national Congress, which is to be elected. An American technical adviser will be attached to the commission.

The reason for the action taken, it was announced at the State Department yesterday, is that "Complete tranquility has existed for some time throughout the Republic, and the people for the first time in many years have been enabled to devote themselves to peaceful occupations without fear of disturbance." In the proclamation of the American military occupation of the Dominican Republic, issued by Rear Admiral, then Captain, H. S. Knapp, on November 29, 1916, it was stated that the purpose was "with no immediate or ulterior object of destroying the sovereignty of Santo Domingo," but to assist the country to return to a condition of internal order.

Improvement of Conditions

A comparison of the financial condition of Santo Domingo at the time American occupation began with that of today shows that in November, 1916, the account of the Dominican Government was overdrawn by about \$15,000 and the payment of salaries, supply bills, etc., was greatly in arrears. The military government paid all indebtedness then existing, and since that time has met all expenses of the government, including large repayments on the bonded debt, and, according to recent figures, had \$3,200,000 in the treasury. It is expected that the \$20,000,000 bonded debt of the country, inherited by the military government, which is due in 1923, will be repaid in 1923, 33 years before it is due. An additional \$5,000,000 loan made in 1918 is expected to be repaid in 1923, 15 years before due.

This improvement in the financial condition of Santo Domingo has been accomplished, it is said, mainly through the collection of all taxes due the government, without fear or favor; through a reorganization of the internal revenue department and some changes in the internal revenue law; and by placing the burden of the taxes upon property owners and eliminating small, nagging and inadequate taxes. In addition to the financial reforms, the military government has been extending general education, creating communications through road building, establishment of mail, telegraph and telephone service, and making port improvements. Complete tranquility has existed for some time throughout the republic.

Text of Proclamation

The proclamation by Rear Admiral Snowden follows:

"Whereas, the friendly purposes of the United States in the employment, pursuant to rights derived from the Treaty of 1907, of its military forces within the Dominican Republic, for the restoration of public order and the protection of life and property, have been substantially achieved; and

"Whereas, it has always been the desire and intention of the government of the United States to withdraw its aid as soon as it could do so consistently with the said purpose, and as soon as the improved conditions in Santo Domingo, to which the United States has sought to contribute, should give promise of permanence;

"Now, therefore, I, Thomas Snowden, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, military governor of the Dominican Republic, acting under the authority and by direction of the Government of the United States, declare and announce to all concerned that the Government of the United States believes the time has arrived when it may, with a due sense of its responsibility to the people of the Dominican Republic, inaugurate the simple processes of its rapid withdrawal from the responsibilities assumed in connection with Dominican affairs."

"Announcement is therefore made that a commission of representative Dominican citizens will be appointed,

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Good Times
AT THE
HIPPODROME

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK

PRINCESS THEATRE—20th St., East of B'way.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 30th, at 2.

Costume "MISS BOBBY"
Recital of Songs
For Young and Grown-up Children.

the personnel of which will shortly be announced, to which it is my purpose to attach a technical adviser. This commission will be entrusted with the formulation of amendments to the constitution, and a general revision of the laws of the republic, including the drafting of a new election law. Such amendments to the Constitution and such laws, or such revision of existing laws as may be recommended by the commission, upon approval by the military government in occupation, will be submitted to a constitutional convention and to the national Congress of the Dominican Republic, respectively."

JAPANESE CONTROL OF LAND IS ISSUE

Question of Acquiring Property
in Hawaii Through American
Minor Child Will Be Taken
Into Territorial Courts

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii — The problem of whether alien Japanese parents are entitled to take up homestead lands in Hawaii in the name of their American-born children will be brought up in the territorial courts, according to an announcement of Harry Irwin, Attorney-General.

"The problem which has arisen is similar in many respects to that now existing in California, but this is the first time that it has been made an issue locally. It is the intention of the department of the Attorney-General to petition the circuit court on the island of Hawaii for an order appointing a guardian for a minor Japanese boy, who is a citizen of the United States, and to whom there was sold in 1919 three homestead lots, so that the lands may be taken out of the hands of his alien parents and so that the revenues may be placed in trust for him instead of possibly being sent to Japan."

In 1919 three homestead lots were sold to the Japanese minor, who was then three years old, by a person who had secured them under a special homestead agreement with the territory. Information received by the Attorney-General's Department is that these lots were actually purchased by the boy's father, who is an alien. The transaction appears to the department to be a palpable evasion of the local law which prohibits aliens from owning or acquiring any interest in homestead lands. The minor, being an American citizen, is, however, legally entitled to acquire and hold title to the lands in question.

In the opinion of the Attorney-General's Department, evasion of the law can be discouraged to a very great extent in Hawaii by having a proper guardian appointed for the property of the child. With this done, control of the land would be taken from the hands of the alien parent and placed in the hands of some competent person, preferably an American citizen or a Hawaiian corporation, including the revenues from the land, accruing for the benefit of the minor, thus divesting the alien parent of control of both land and revenue.

SOUTH DAKOTA ROAD PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — At a convention of members of boards of county commissioners of South Dakota, plans for the establishment of a new system of good roads control, submitted by the South Dakota Development Association, were unanimously adopted. They include a new system of taxation, by which motor vehicles will be taxed, according to their weight and value and not at a fixed price. This would do away with the present system of taxation of motor vehicles, and of license charges, combining the two under one charge, all of the money collected in this manner to be expended in good road development.

PROGRESS MADE BY LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Plans Adopted for International
Court of Justice—Appeal for
Smaller Armaments—Budget
Places League on Sound Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — A summary of the results of the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, prepared by the League of Nations News Bureau, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is director, cites 20 pieces of work accomplished by the Assembly. The list reads:

"1. The meeting established precedents for international discussion and cooperation going far beyond anything previously recorded in human history."

"2. The League became a living reality to the delegates, many of whom had arrived in a very skeptical mood."

"3. Every participating government became equipped with a staff of trained people familiar with the workings and policies of the League."

"4. Delegates from the smaller nations and from countries recently counted as colonies played an unexpectedly important part in the proceedings."

"5. The willingness of Japan to defer the question of race equality, and the general agreement to postpone amendments to the covenant, were significant proofs of unwillingness to embarrass the League."

"6. The Assembly proved itself an independent body, capable of initiative and determined to assume its full share of responsibility, without any tendency toward arrogant self-assertion."

"7. The organization of the League was completed and foundations were laid for its future development and improvement."

"8. The adoption of a budget placed the League on a sound financial basis."

"9. The internal organization created by the secretary-general was subjected to a crucial test and found in excellent working order."

"10. Six new states were admitted to membership, the admission of two former enemy states marking the most important step taken so far toward a bridging of the chasms created by the world war."

"11. The election of China to the Council should speed the solution of the Shantung problem and may assist that ancient empire to assume its proper place among the great autonomous powers of the world."

"12. Article X of the Covenant was formally interpreted as a guaranty of protection against unprovoked foreign aggression, and not as a guaranty of the territorial limits and political conditions established by the peace treaties against changes of any kind."

"13. Everything possible was done to enable the United States to join the League on its own terms."

"14. The adoption of the plans for an International Court of Justice marks the first effective step toward the creation of an international tribunal not confined to the part of a mere mediator or arbitrator."

"15. An appeal to the various governments not to increase their present expenditures for armaments during the next two years was the only formal step taken on behalf of disarmament, but the temper of the meeting was unmistakably in favor of more far-reaching action within a near future."

"16. Definite provisions were made for the use of the economic blockade against possible violators of the Covenant."

"17. Bureaux were established to deal with economic questions and international communications."

"18. The principles set forth and formally adopted by an overwhelming majority of the delegations on the mandates question will go far toward

compelling the future adoption of a mandate policy in agreement with the spirit of the Covenant."

"19. Arrangements were made for an international conference to plan effective measures against the traffic in women and children."

"20. A special committee was appointed to take charge of the fight against typhus and other epidemics in eastern Europe."

DAYLIGHT SAVING ISSUE BROUGHT UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — With the opening of the new year there is sure to be a reiteration of the daylight saving issue and an attempt on the part of the agricultural interests of Massachusetts to get the Legislature to revoke the present daylight saving law which went into effect for the first time this year. Both the national and state Granges, at annual sessions held recently, went on record as against daylight saving. On the other hand, there are many interests all over the Atlantic seaboard which are promoting a campaign for a federal daylight saving measure for the entire Eastern standard time zone.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is taking an active interest in the matter and two questions bearing on the issue have been submitted to the members of the organization on a referendum vote. "Should the Chamber," says one of them, "in your opinion, urge the adoption of daylight saving in the states in the Eastern standard time zone?" The other reads: "Are you in favor of daylight saving under substantially the same conditions which existed last summer, in case its further extension is at present found impossible?"

The Chamber is making an effort to place the issue fairly before its members and the questions are accompanied by arguments both for and against the proposition of daylight saving. The arguments in favor come from the hand of the committee on daylight saving of the Chamber while those opposed are the result of the investigations of the committee on agriculture. The Chamber expects to have the balloting completed by or before December 29, at which time the votes will be counted.

NEW POLICY PURSUED NOW AT WEST POINT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Old rigid army methods were swept forever into the past by the world war, necessitating production of a new type of officer, "understanding the mechanics of human feelings," Brig.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, superintendent of West Point Military Academy, declared in his annual report. There had been at West Point he said, a "substitution of subjective for objective discipline, a progressive increase of cadet responsibility, tending to develop initiative and force of character, rather than automatic performance of stereotyped functions." The curriculum had been broadened to keep "abreast of the best modern thought on education," he added, and the academy brought into closer relation with the army at large.

MR. WILSON GREET'S CHILE'S PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—President Wilson's message to Arturo Alessandri, the new President of Chile, dispatched on the occasion of Mr. Alessandri's inauguration, was made public by the State Department. It follows:

"In the name of the Government and people of the United States, and in my own behalf, I offer to your excellency sincere congratulations on your induction into the high office of President of Chile and my and their best wishes that under your wise direction your administration may conduce to your own good fame and to the increased happiness and prosperity of the Chilean people."

Our Earnest
Wishes
to All
for a Hearty
Old Fashioned
Holiday Season

Meyer Jonasson Co. Tremont and
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Our Great Clearance Sale Begins
Monday, December 27, at 9 A. M.

FAR EAST HOLDS PRESSING PROBLEM

New York Professor Sees Need of Reassertion by United States of Open Door Policy to Reveal Real Purposes of Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—All that the Harding Administration has to do to show what Japan's real purposes in the Far East are, under her present imperialistic control, is to reassert America's firm advocacy of the open door in China and demand that the powers back the United States in its extension to Siberia and the rest of Russia, according to Charles Hodges, lecturer on international commercial politics and the Far East at New York University and executive secretary of the China Society of America.

"If we want to safeguard our future on the Pacific," says Mr. Hodges, "we must have equality of commercial opportunity in East Asia. The open door policy affects no legitimate Japanese aspiration. If Japan secretly or in the open fights the open door for the Far East, she shows where she stands on world affairs."

The most pressing problem of American foreign policy, barring the League of Nations, which can confront the new Republican Administration, will be found in the Far East. President-Elect Harding, I happen to know, appreciates the difficulties confronting America on the Pacific. His Administration is really confronted with the necessity of reasserting America's traditional policy, expressed 20 years ago by Secretary of State Hay in his famous Open Door Notes and his determination to preserve the territorial integrity of China.

Japan's Control in East Asia

"The Republicans are now face to face with the necessity of restating these two Hay policies, which have done so much to stabilize the Far East, so that they will apply to the dangerous situation developing in Siberia. The great war has marked two events of tremendous importance to our future on the Pacific. The first is that Japan, for the first time, has succeeded in almost controlling resources in East Asia, which in our generation can make her a factor whose inherent strength would enable her to challenge America's liberal leadership in the Orient. The second is the complete collapse of President Wilson's Japanese policy, measured in its failure to prevent the old order in Japan from securing this foundation for real world power. America should recognize the fact that had not President Wilson been obsessed with the idea that Japan at this moment could successfully challenge American leadership, we would not have had the Japanese policy rushed through in the Far East to a point so dangerously near consummation.

Result of Wilson Policy

"The net result of eight years of President Wilson's foreign policy is to give Japan a mortgage on the resources and potentialities of the Far East, from the Arctic Circle to Indo-China. The question confronting the Republican Administration is: Can American leadership extend the idea of the open door and the inequality of commercial opportunity to preserve us from a certain clash on the Pacific by preventing the Japanese militarists from monopolizing the resources they have staked out in East Asia?"

"There are two Japanese—the real government controlling Japan's destinies today along the lines followed by Germany, which produced the great war, and the liberal Japan, which does not want to underwrite this policy of militaristic expansion and economic monopoly."

International Competition

"These bankers and business leaders who today do not control Japan's destinies believe, as do statesmen in Great Britain, France, and our own country, that this sort of government-backed business, based on imperialism, means the development of international competition for Asia's wealth which will shake the peace of the Pacific during our generation."

"The scheming for the control of East Asia politically in order to mobilize the resources of the Orient by the Japanese war office and the elder statesmen has reached a crisis. We have to choose between establishing an open door policy in Russia—especially in Siberia—and maintaining the territorial integrity of Russia intact along the lines of the State Department's famous Russian note, or seeing a Japanese monopoly over Siberian development in the East match the attempts of Germany to resurrect their monopoly of Russian rehabilitation in the West."

CONTROL OF LEAD PRICES ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The charge that four concerns control the manufacture of 95 per cent of the white lead made in the United States and fix its prices through the American

Institute of Lead Manufacturers appeared in testimony placed before the Lockwood joint legislative committee this week. These four companies are said to possess capital amounting to about \$300,000,000. The National Lead Company, the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company of Cleveland, Ohio; the DuPont de Nemours Company of Wilmington, Delaware, and the Eagle-Picher Company of Chicago are named as members of the institute.

CANADA'S RAILWAY RATES UNCHANGED

Board of Commissioners Refuses Appeal for Reduction of Recent Large Increases Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—All efforts to have the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners increasing railway rates as from September last, suspended or amended, have been unavailing. In a judgment just brought down the Commission refuses the application of the Province of Manitoba and other interests for a suspension of the new rates pending full inquiry into rates as between east and west, or, failing that, for a reduction of 15 per cent in the increases west of the Great Lakes.

"While it would perhaps be too much to expect the public to accept with equanimity the heavy, but unavoidable, burden imposed by the order," says the judgment, "it is a matter of some satisfaction to the board that the further ventilation and discussion afforded by the hearing of the appeal have shown that, notwithstanding the criticism to which they have been subjected, its findings cannot, on the most searching analysis, be fairly characterized as other than just and reasonable."

Increases Essential

The judgment lays down the basic rule that "one of the most important factors to be considered in reaching a decision as to what are fair and reasonable rates, is that of the ability of the railway to carry on. The fact," it says, "that under the law the railways as public utilities are required to have their rates approved by the board, does not justify the view that they should therefore be compelled to do business at a loss. Further, if the rates fixed are not fair and reasonable to the railways as well as to the public, the public will suffer inasmuch as no railway compelled to operate on a non-paying basis can furnish either sufficient service, or adequate facilities for the handling of traffic."

The commissioners hold that the needs of the Canadian National Railway system were not taken into consideration in fixing the rates. "The Canadian Pacific Railway was the only criterion," they declare, "by which the board could reach a conclusion as to the increase in rates which would be required to enable a properly equipped, and efficiently managed railway to maintain operation on a reasonably remunerative basis."

Higher Rates Temporary

Reference is made to the fact that the increases which were ordered are 5 per cent greater during the latter part of the present year than they will be after January 1. "It is a matter of general knowledge," says the judgment, "that the action of the board in granting the special temporary additional rate, was taken with the view of enabling the railways to provide the sum of approximately \$23,000,000 required to meet the unexpected demands of their employees in the matter of wage increases, which as a result of the United States wage award had been made retroactive to May 1, 1920. Without discussing the justice or otherwise of the attitude assumed by the railway employees in the matter of this wage award, the board was faced with the alternative of a general strike if their demands were not met."

It is estimated that even with the increases the Canadian Pacific will have a deficit for 1920, and that it will not do much more than pay its way during the coming year. "It will, we think, be admitted," says the judgment, "that an honestly organized and efficiently managed railway should be in a position to earn annually, over and above its operating expenses, and cost of maintenance, such a sum as will enable it to pay its interest, and other proper charges, and generally to maintain its credit in the financial world."

GREETINGS SENT TO ARMY AND NAVY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Secretaries Baker and Daniels yesterday sent to the men of the army and navy, respectively, the last holiday messages they will write as the heads of the military establishments. Mr. Daniels' greeting was addressed "to the navy family" and said: "Christmas greetings and appreciation of the splendid service which the navy has rendered in the year that is closing and in the world war. Its past contribution to real Americanism is an earnest evidence of its future service in preserving the peace of the world."

Mr. Baker's message was as follows: "The Secretary of War greets the officers and men of the army and wishes them not only a happy Christmas but a new year filled with peace and progress. The traditions of valor and sacrifice established by the army in the world war are a common pride and inspiration to all the people of the country. The new army inherits these traditions, and it seeks not only to be worthy of them, but to prepare itself both for the country's defense should emergency call, and usefulness to the country in time of peace. We all have an interest in the welfare of each soldier, and the country wishes each one of them prosperity and happiness."

INVASION OF PARKS HELD INDEFENSIBLE

Irrigation and Power Development Engineer Says There Is No Need Sufficiently Pressing to Justify This Encroachment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"There is no irrigation or water power need sufficiently pressing to justify encroachment upon the comparatively small areas of natural wonderland which we have set aside as national parks," declared Frank E. Frothingham, expert on irrigation and power development, in discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the aims of Idaho and Montana interests to commercialize the water resources of the Yellowstone Park. "That is an easy thing to say, but a careful and unprejudiced analysis of the results of completed projects and the details of proposed developments will support the assertion."

There has been a great deal said, Mr. Frothingham pointed out, to the effect that vast resources of the United States which could be used to develop power are going to waste. This is recognized as true, he said, and the Federal Water Power Act has been enacted to permit the harnessing of these resources. But the first necessity to a hydro-electric development is a market, and a large proportion of possible projects capable of gigantic power output have markets entirely negligible in comparison with the initial expense of the enterprise.

"In considering the demands of interests seeking to use the national park waters for power development," Mr. Frothingham said, "the question of the market plays a part, as well as the alleged need. On two sides of the Yellowstone Park, for instance, there is nothing—no market and no need. On the other sides there are certain localities and interests which might use more power than they now have. It is, however, inconceivable that these elements have a demand of such vital importance as to warrant entering and imperiling the park areas to satisfy it."

Plenty of Other Resources

"The Montana Power Company undoubtedly could use more power but there are plenty of other water resources than those of the Yellowstone that could be developed to yield what is desired. At all events this market would scarcely justify the risk of impairing the integrity of the National Park. This test may be applied to any projected attempt on any park area, and if the well-being of a sufficient number of citizens or the element of national progress are involved, then steps may be taken to aid the situation. But unless the proposition is above the category of mere private interest and aggrandizement and is of far-reaching need, there is no justifiable reason for opening the parks to exploitation."

That there is a considerable lack of understanding of the operation of irrigation projects is the opinion Mr. Frothingham holds. Past experiences, he said, have shown that the argument of relief brought in support of an irrigation development is overestimated, and finally leaves the situation as it was before. "We hear the assertion," he explained, "that farming areas suffer in time of drought and could be saved by irrigation. Very well, a dam and reservoir are built. These areas receive water in dry times. But more farms are established further along the course of the water supply. They are adequately watered in wet periods, but come a time of drought and they are as badly off as the first areas were before the reservoir was built. This has worked out many times in irrigation development."

National Parks Situation

"But what is the point of that with regard to the national parks? If a man enters business in a city, and fails because of an unwise investment, has he any right to expect the government or the people collectively to sacrifice and make good a loss of the man who has made an unwise investment in land, through carelessness or ignorance at the outset, any right to demand that the government sacrifice something that is the collective property of the nation? I think the answers are obvious."

"What I do not know offhand the water capacity of the natural reservoirs of the Yellowstone, nor the precipitation statistics of the feeding areas, I cannot see that the proportionately insignificant irrigation ends they would serve justify the means. The increasing demands on the supply that I have explained would inevitably result in increasing encroachment and coincident destruction. The argument is brought that the building of dams prevents floods in periods of high precipitation. On the theory that the reservoir is empty at the time of pressure, this is true. It is, however, impossible to anticipate several years ahead the volume of water that must be handled and regulate the contents of the reservoir accordingly. Thus when the flow into the reservoir is great the flood comes again."

"Knowing the sparsely settled territory surrounding the Yellowstone Park as well as the potential irrigation and power sources of the vicinity, I cannot see that the claims of the local interests can outweigh the claims of the people of the United States to the preservation of their national parks. The utility is negligible in comparison with the cost, and I stand ready to do anything I personally can in opposition to legislation designed to exploit the park areas."

ARGENTINA WILL WELCOME MR. COLBY

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Doubt as to whether Bainbridge Colby, United States Secretary of State, would be received by the Argentine Government as the nation's guest has been settled by an announcement by the Foreign Office that he would be so received and that Argentina would send a warship to Montevideo, Uruguay, to bring him to Buenos Aires.

In this connection the Foreign Office made public a memorandum of Frederic J. Stimson, United States Ambassador to Argentina, stating that the United States Government considers that Mr. Colby's visit will show "without any doubt that there does not exist and never has existed any vestige of friction on the part of the United States by reason of the policy followed by the Argentine Government during the recent war."

The memorandum also stated that Mr. Colby had no intention of "making reference to questions which have arisen during the last few years," but was only bringing assurances of the friendship of the United States.

Reception in Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Bainbridge Colby was a guest at a luncheon at Guanabara Palace on Thursday, the Vice-President of the Republic, members of the Cabinet, military and naval officers and members of Congress being present. Later he paid an official call on the mayor of the city.

During the afternoon the Brazilian section of the Inter-American Commission held a special session to welcome Mr. Colby. Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, who represented Brazil at the recent financial conference in Washington, welcomed the Secretary on behalf of the commission.

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

United States Visitors Form Association to Promote Confidence and Mexicans Follow Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Elias L. Torres, a prominent architect of Mexico City, who officially represented the Mexican Government in escorting the American governors and other officials and business men who recently made the trip to Mexico City for the inauguration of Alvaro Obregon, as President of Mexico, met the delegation at the border, took them to Mexico City, and returned with them to El Paso, coming thence to New Orleans to see a little more of the United States. Mr. Torres said:

"The visit of the American governors and their representatives to Mexico City, I am confident, will be productive of splendid results and foster and develop more cordial relations and better understanding between the people of the United States and those of Mexico. The delegation of American governors, their special envoys and other American officials, while on their return to the border from Mexico City, held a meeting at Monterey and organized the Association of American Delegates to the Inauguration of General Obregon. Col. Charles L. Mitchell, chief of staff of the Governor of Kansas, was elected president of the association; Col. Richard Lieber, chief of staff of the Governor of Indiana, and E. H. Hoyt, State Treasurer of Iowa, vice-presidents; William D. Wolfe, Topeka, Kansas, secretary, and Henry W. Holland, private secretary to the Governor of Indiana, treasurer."

"Mexican government officials, business men, newspaper publishers and a number of professional men formed a similar association in Mexico City, to work with the American association in an effort to restore confidence in Mexico, among the people of the United States, and to give to the people of Mexico a similar confidence in the friendship and disinterested aid and assistance of the government and people of the United States."

LEASES OF OIL WELLS AUTHORIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, has authorized leases to the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company of its producing wells. The company, after denial of its applications for patents last spring, applied for leases under the new leasing act, but its lease applications were protested by the Navy Department, by the Buena Vista Land and Development Company, claiming under state selections, and by various individuals, claiming under the mining laws. The Navy Department objected to the leases on the ground that the company was not entitled to leases under the terms of the act. In addition, as to certain wells, it alleged there was no production, and that, therefore, those wells were not subject to lease. The Secretary dismissed the protests, except as to the latter class.

Charles R. Lynde

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DYE EMBARGO OR LICENSES URGED

Chemists of United States Apprehend Large Imports From Germany When Peace Is Declared Unless Congress Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Legislation imposing a high protective tariff on dyestuffs and providing for licensing all imports of dyes into the United States, or an embargo on all dyestuffs which American manufacturers can produce, and closure on further filibustering on such a bill now pending in the Senate, are urged by chemical organizations and dye makers throughout the country. It is considered important that Congress enact such legislation at this session, before formal announcement is made of termination of war with Germany, at which time the Trading With the Enemy Act will automatically become null and void. Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the American Chemical Society, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

Example of Great Britain

"Otherwise," he said, "as soon as peace is declared, the United States will be flooded with German dyes to the great detriment, if not ruin, of her own industry, just as England has been. During the war England prohibited importation of German dyes but after the armistice some judge decided that German dyes could be imported, which resulted in storehouses being stuffed with German dyes, not with those that England could not produce but with those that she could, which was, of course, a blow to the English industry. I understand that last Saturday the House of Commons passed a bill similar to the Longworth bill in this country, requiring the licensing of all dye imports."

"The House of Representatives has already passed protective dye legislation and reported the measure to the Senate. If this bill is passed, if America can get either a license system for imports or an embargo on them, then the dye industry in the United States will succeed; if Congress does not act at this session it means that America will face the same invasion by German dye manufacturers as England suffered."

Passage of Bill Prevented

Passage of the bill in the Senate was prevented by the filibustering tactics of two men of opposite parties, Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, and Levy H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, Dr. Herty said.

"The bill is still before the Senate," said Dr. Herty. "It can be called up at any time. What we want to know is what is going to be done with it. If no action is taken that means that with the coming into power of a new Congress on March 4, the whole work done so far must be done over and a new bill must be drawn and it must

go through the House of Representatives again before it can be presented to the Senate. That will take a year, at least."

"In behalf of American industrial independence and the future safety of America in case of war, the dye industry in the United States urges that the Senate protect this industry by stopping this filibustering by means of the rule of closure and by putting this legislation through. It is not only to protect a great American industry which has been wonderfully developed, but also to protect the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army."

"The men who have worked hardest against this bill, in session and out, are, except Senators Thomas and Moses, importers of German dyes."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition Paying Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—Prohibition should not be overlooked as an asset in the nation's inventory of the past year, says an editorial in the Concord Evening Monitor. "The moral gain is great, even while the reform is not yet fully established," it says. "Freeing the national body, brain, and conscience from alcoholic poison is enough of an achievement in itself to deserve acknowledgment. But that is not the present point. Here we are, at or near the bottom of a national business slump. Taxes are heavy. Credit is tight. There is considerable unemployment. There is much pessimism. What is the most helpful and hopeful thing in this critical period? 'Prohibition,' answers the Country Gentleman unhesitatingly, explaining as follows: 'The drink bill of the United States used to be approximately \$2,000,000,000 a year. This is more than the vast increase of rates granted the railroads. It is more than the interest on the entire debt of the United States. And this gigantic sum, formerly wasted, along with its accessory crime and health costs, now goes into useful trade. In no other way could the country have added so much to its buying power as it did in canceling the liquor bill and without it we would have been in a bad way to meet our after-war debts. Even now, in the midst of national deflation, the savings banks of every section of the country report a steady growth. Credit prohibition for some of this. As a nation we are sober, financially and otherwise. The big drought is paying dividends.'"

NO PARDON FOR E. V. DEBS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson has not changed his mind regarding a pardon for Eugene V. Debs, it was said at the White House yesterday. White House officials some time ago said the President would not pardon Mr. Debs, believing the Socialist leader deliberately broke a law which had been put on the statute books for protection of the country during war time.

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HAWAII REPORTS PROSPEROUS YEAR

High Price Obtained for Sugar—Large Increase in Gross Tonnage of Vessels Arriving

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Territory has been exceedingly prosperous, largely as a result of the high price of sugar, which is the main crop of the islands, says the report of Gov. Charles J. McCarthy to the Secretary of the Interior covering the fiscal period ending June 30, 1920. "Sugar and pineapples continue to be the main crops," the report goes on. "The yield of sugar for 1920 is estimated at 568,671 tons; that of pineapples, 6,000,000 cases. Imports for the year ending March 31, 1920, amounted to \$63,283,647; exports, \$104,779,804."

"The gross tonnage of vessels arriving at ports of the Territory in the year ending June 30, 1920, was 5,430,976, an increase of 1,970,771. Customs receipts were \$11,172,354.04, an increase of \$314,136.04 over last year. Federal internal revenue receipts were \$11,927,545.31, the greatest in the history of the local office. This is \$6,095,612.62 greater than last year's receipts, an increase of more than 100 per cent."

"Valuation of all real and personal property in the Territory as rendered by the tax assessors is \$287,006,792, which is \$36,482,446 more than the assessed valuation rendered last year. "Savings bank deposits have jumped tremendously. For the year just closed they total \$15,807,778.11, as against \$10,450,846.55. This is an increase of \$5,356,931.56, or approximately 50 per cent."

STATE RIGHTS ENTER INTO RAILROAD SUIT

NEW YORK, New York.—In granting a temporary injunction restraining the Long Island Railroad and Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad from increasing fares until decision has been rendered in a trial of an action for a permanent injunction, Russell Benedict, State Supreme Court justice, yesterday criticized the federal government for what he characterized "infringement of state rights."

"The present case involves a drastic assertion of power on the part of the federal government," the opinion said. "It now seeks to lay its hand on purely intrastate carriers and to exercise over their rates for interstate transportation the same authority it has exercised over interstate carriers. If it shall succeed in establishing its right so to do, the last vestige of state authority over carriers' rates will be destroyed. This is a subject of far greater import than the question whether railroads should or should not be permitted to increase their rates of fare. It involves the question of the sovereignty of the states. It is a fundamental question upon which the whole fabric of our government rests."

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Three-Yard Wide Gold Seal Congoleum—Formerly \$1.25. Marked down to, square yard	79c	Nairn's Scotch Thistle Brand Inlaid Linoleum—Formerly \$2.50. Marked down to, square yard	1.59	Two-Yard Wide Flooroleum—In straw matting and other effects. Formerly \$1.10. Marked down to, square yard	75c

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GERMANY STARTS
AFRESH IN SPAIN

New German Ambassador Is Received by King With a Pomp and Splendor Such as Could Happen Nowhere Else Today

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—A piquant interest attaches to the reappearance at the court of Madrid, of an Ambassador of Germany, which has just taken place with a veritable extreme of pomp, display and ceremony. The personage thus designated for the renewal of an office which seemed enormously important to Germany during her war experiences and which, as all say in Spain, will be, in her estimation, highly important again, was Baron Langwerth von Simmern. There is at the present time nowhere else in the world where a new German Ambassador could have been received with so much splendor as happened here in just the ordinary course of receiving ambassadors.

The life and times of the last German Ambassador in Madrid will still be vividly remembered by all who took a wide view of the affairs of the war and particularly the peculiar intensity with which Germany presented her propaganda in Spain and in the United States while the latter remained neutral. There was a most remarkable similarity between the propaganda in the two countries; intense and daring as it was in America, it is felt here that the enterprise of the Prince de Ratibor in Madrid was even more intense and daring, with all the various arrangements that were entered into with anarchists, and the pretty plot that was discovered for removing the Count de Romanones, friend of the Allies as he was.

"Unhonored and Unsung"

In due course, but not until near the end of the war, and when he had the satisfaction of knowing he had at least done his worst, the German Ambassador was asked to leave Madrid, being, by virtue of his excessive enterprise, no longer persona grata at the court. The German Government was invited to recall him, it did so, after some hesitation, and, after more hesitation on the part of the Prince de Ratibor himself, he went. He was supposed to have left Madrid unhonored and unsung, and with none to bid him good-by. But though the King and Queen were not at the railway station, as they could not be, many other Spanish personages of much importance were, and the rest were chiefly absent because, perhaps, as the Prince said, he would soon be back again!

And indeed he was back again remarkably soon. The Prince de Ratibor has many friends at the court of Spain, and a certain affection for him is spread through some of the best classes of society who ascribe to patriotic zeal, and forgive him accordingly, the injuries he was said to have done to Spain while Ambassador here in the course of the war. Quite forgotten, long ago, are all the Spanish ships that were sunk by the German submarines. The Prince came back to Madrid—with no announcements in the newspapers—when there was no ambassador here, and he was well received.

"All in Order" Diplomatically

In a little while the affectionate ties between him and Spain were increased by the union of his daughter at Madrid with a young Spaniard of distinguished family. The Prince and members of his family were present at the ceremony, and there were pictures in the papers of the happy affair, but it was at the same time impressively stated—as a matter of form it may be—that owing to the exceptional circumstances the event was conducted as privately as possible. Diplomatically all was in order. The Prince de Ratibor was in Madrid, but not the German Ambassador.

In due course of time, the war being ended, the question arose of a new German ambassador being appointed at last to Madrid, and a name was submitted to the Spanish Government. The latter showed its keen appreciation of the diplomatic situation by rejecting the name that was thus put forward. Since this there have been delays, but now at last comes the Baron Langwerth von Simmern, a big, strong man, not unhandy, and not harsh or unbenevolent in feature. He is a kind of man who should serve Germany's interest well in Spain. Those interests are great—far greater than the Allies in their wranglings and domestic difficulties suspect—and now in this third year of peace, or some approach to it, they are fast increasing. German goods are in all the shop windows, and let it be said quite frankly that on their merits, on their price and quality, they deserve to be.

There is no question of Germanophilism on the part of Spaniards generally, though to many it is not apparent why they should not be Germanophiles if they want to be. As they say, the war has been over some time. Germany and the United States are the most bent on exploitation of Spain. Some say America will take the place of Germany here before the war, but there is a doubt about it. Germany is inclined to concentrate on Spain for several excellent reasons, and she is going ahead rapidly. It is into this atmosphere of an encouraging atmosphere that the Baron Langwerth von Simmern enters, and he approaches with the full magnificence of the representative of a once great and expectant nation. It was a coincidence that at this moment the French Embassy should be in process of change, the Count de Saint Aulaire being transferred to London; it was another coincidence of a small kind that King Alfonso received the Baron

on the presentation of his credentials on the eve of His Majesty's departure for London.

Splendid Formalities

The royal house of Spain spared nothing in form and ceremony on the occasion of the presentation of those credentials. The five grand state coaches that are usually employed, on such occasions conducted the new Ambassador, his secretaries and attachés, and various Spanish dignitaries necessary to the present occasion, to the palace. That which contained the Baron himself was drawn by eight chestnut horses whose heads were decorated in blue and white. As the procession approached the palace, musical and other honors were rendered to it by companies of lancers, artillery and of the regiment of Wad Ras, some remarking that it was stupid to remind Germany of the Moroccan lands so rich in promise from which she is now expelled. Arrived in the palace, the Baron was received with splendid formalities, and the Count de Velle conducted him into the presence of King Alfonso in the Salon del Trono.

Special interest, of course, attached to the speeches on this occasion. They were careful and quite nice. The Baron Langwerth von Simmern said that the honor that had been done him by the President and Government of the German Republic was as much appreciated by him as it delighted him for the opportunity it gave him to consecrate all his efforts to the development of the excellent relations which from olden times have existed between Germany and Spain. And then, like all, the Ambassador promptly expressed profound and sincere gratitude to the King, the tribute rendered to him by all German hearts for the work essentially humanitarian that he had accomplished during the war, generously alleviating the sufferings of so many of his compatriots.

"Such sentiments of gratitude," the Baron added, "are still further increased, thanks to the hospitable reception and the kindly attentions that Germans who have come to this beautiful country have received on all occasions from Your Majesty; from your government, and from the chivalrous Spanish people." Hoping for the approval of the King, he would employ all his efforts in the honorable task of preserving and consolidating the harmony and cordiality of the relations that exist between Germany and Spain, and of restoring the mutual understanding, so intimate and deep, that for centuries past had united the two peoples with a spiritual bond created by the works of the greatest poets. . . . This address, which needed careful preparation, could not have been better.

A Labor of Love

The King in answer expressed his belief that the special gifts which he knew the Ambassador possessed would contribute to the development of the excellent relations which for so long had existed between Germany and Spain. Don Alfonso then promptly devoted the greater part of his few remaining remarks to his own splendid action in the interests of humanity during the war, to which the Ambassador with proper tactfulness had referred. He said it had been a labor of love and humanity that, recognizing the feeling of Spain, he had tried to accomplish, when he had seen the bonds of fraternity, which always ought to unite mankind, unfortunately broken, and if his efforts had succeeded in alleviating a little of the suffering he would have received the utmost reward, and so too the Spanish people whose arms were always open to receive men of good faith who came to them for the protection of their soil.

The King concluded: "In giving you, finally, my sincere welcome, it pleases me to express to you the confidence that I place in your efforts to maintain the harmony and cordiality of relations between Spain and Germany, and to assure you of the excellent disposition you will find in me to draw closer the bonds between the two nations, to whose effort the spiritual attachments to which you so properly refer contribute powerfully, no less than the mutual interests by whose satisfaction are guaranteed the relations between the peoples."

SOVIET TERMS TO CAPITALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A Moscow wireless message received in London from the Russian wireless stations, reports that the Supreme Economic Soviet of Russia has issued a decree, pointing out the general lines along which foreign capitalists may be permitted to exploit the natural riches of Russia. The Soviet Government has long ago received requests from foreign capitalists to afford them such rights, and Soviet Russia, indeed, requires offers of experienced forces, and large material means, in order to create within the boundaries of Soviet Russia an inexhaustible source of raw materials, for manufacture both on the spot and abroad. The new law permits foreign capitalists to work the natural riches of Russia, receiving in return the right to export abroad a portion of what is produced. The Soviet Government promises the capitalists that nothing they invest in their undertakings shall be nationalized, confiscated or requisitioned. Capitalists have the right to engage workers and employees for their undertakings in Soviet Russia, in accordance with the existing law of labor there.

CHANGE IN MINISTRY FORESEEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WARSAW, Poland—Reports are current here of proposed changes in the Ministry. General Siettycki is spoken of as the new Minister of War, General Sikorski as Vice-Minister of War, and the present Minister of War, General Solonkowski, is mentioned as the probable future Polish ambassador in London. Rumor also states that the Minister of the Treasury, Mr. W. Grabski, has handed in his resignation. There is as yet no verification of these reports.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL
COURT-MARTIALED

Management of Well-Known Dublin Newspaper on Trial on Charges of Having Spread False Reports and Statements

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—"First Court-martial of a Newspaper" was the unusual legend on the street placards of the Dublin newspapers one afternoon recently. It referred to the case brought by the military authorities against Mr. Fitzgerald and Hamilton Edwards, directors, and P. J. Hooper, editor of the Freeman's Journal. The exceptional character of the trial was commented upon, and a protest was made against a press trial by court-martial. This objection, offered by the counsel for the defense, was overruled by the president of the court. The prosecution was brought under the "restoration of order in Ireland regulations" in reference to the spreading of false reports, or the making of false statements likely to cause defection to the King.

The trial was held in the Royal Barracks, which are old, handsome, stately, and the most picturesque standing on an elevated terrace, parallel to the quays, tramway lines, and Liffey, it is within a few minutes' walk of the Phoenix Park. Once inside the formidable walls of the barracks, the visitor sees many signs and tokens of the present insurrectionary period, in special adjunct to and precautions for the defense and safety of this important military depot. The gymnasium of the barracks was the scene of the trial, commodious and bare, the walls discolored in green and brown.

Formality Lacking

A curious lack of military formality and an absence of the ceremony and atmosphere of the ordinary conventional court of justice were remarkable, but when the wigs and gowns and the arguments of the contending counsel asserted themselves, the flavor of the typical assize court was considerably restored. The president and small group of officers in uniform constituting the court were accommodated at the head of the room. The counsel solicitors naturally fell into their usual places down each side, and one long plain table was provided for the press, of which there were some 20 representatives—Irish, British, and American.

The trial was an open one, yet the public, with a few exceptions, were absent: the recent tragic events in the city and country overshadowing all lesser happenings. Perhaps they feared the very careful searching that now awaits all civilians asking for admittance to similar tribunals in Ireland. It is stated that even when the trio of defendants presented themselves for admission at the barrack-gate, they were detained for over a quarter of an hour until their identity was made certain. Press men were also held up for inquiry.

Placidity Unruffled

The president of the court—a keen, sparsely-built, alert, senior officer—was equally courteous to the counsel for prosecution and defense. His nice urbanity and impartiality seemed to be reflected in the manner to each other, and to the court, of counsel who in spite of several divergences of view, maintained on this first day of the trial an unruffled placidity. T. M. Healey, K. C., who is the leading counsel for the defendants, now presents a more venerable and ample appearance than he did in his stirring parliamentary days when he was known all over the world as "Tim." He has still at command that keen penetration and talent for impromptu epigram which of old time distinguished him.

The leading opposing counsel for the prosecution, Cecil Fforde, K. C., is one of the rising lawyers of the time and acted for the Crown, with satisfaction to both sides, in the investigation that followed the recent serious riots in Belfast.

One Charge Dropped

The charges having been read, pleas of "not guilty" were entered by the defendants. Mr. Healey mentioned that Mr. Hooper, one of the defendants, was in Canada at the time of the first publication complained of and it was intimated by the prosecution that the charge would be dropped as against Mr. Hooper.

The first of the two cases was proceeded with, after a discussion on one or two preliminary matters mainly affecting a third charge which had, just before the trial, been withdrawn by the military authorities. Counsel for the prosecution proceeded to say that a false statement had been published by the Freeman's Journal on September 16, and was as follows: "A gentleman who has arrived in Dublin after a tour of Carlisle and Kilkenny, in the course of which he was in contact with people of different classes in both counties, stated that the general belief in Tullow district was that the two policemen who were shot there were the victims of an attack by the 'Black-and-Tans.'"

was in the evening—Fifteen or twenty men took part in it. Two constables were fatally shot. The police, counsel said, were certain that the assailants were not "Black-and-Tans," but countrymen, because they spoke with the usual Irish country accent.

There were no "Black-and-Tans" in the country at the time. Regarding the resignations, only one policeman had resigned, and as he had only sent in his papers that day, the fact could not have been known outside the constabulary barracks. It was, concluded the counsel, for the defendants to justify their statement, namely, that two constables were shot by "Black-and-Tans," because they had resigned. The succeeding police evidence, which was not taken on cross-examination, bore out the case presented by Mr. Fforde.

Case for the Defense

Mr. Healey, K. C., addressed the Court for the defense, and dwelt on the fact that on the night of the shooting, local houses had been burned down, and in the opinion of one of the crown witnesses, not by the military or the police. Who burned them? There were no "Black-and-Tans" in the locality, but Mr. Fforde knew that at Innislogue, 20 or 30 miles away—an hour and a quarter's journey—there were "Black-and-Tans" stationed. Was it to be made a crime against the "Freeman" because it had published that it was rumored that the "Black-and-Tans" had shot the policemen?

First, there is an absolutely peaceable district, and next, there is a remarkable manifestation of sympathy with the police and condemnation of the crime. Was it not remarkable that two quiet and popular police should be assaulted? It was made a crime by the government to say that the men who burned down Balbriggan, Tuam, Malrow and other places were not innocent of this affair. Counsel produced evidence to show the scrupulousness with which the "Freeman" had tried to preserve truth and accuracy in its reports, and never before had its accuracy been challenged.

At this, the first day's sitting of the Court, nothing was done with respect to the second charge against the "Freeman," which is concerned with its published report of October 25 to the effect that a young man was flogged by the military in Portobello, Dublin, a photograph having been printed in the Freeman's Journal, along with the report.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
DIRECTORS ELECTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—In accordance with the provisions of the contract of October 2, between the Chinese Government and the Russo-Asiatic Bank, meetings of shareholders of the Chinese Eastern Railroad have been held. It was thought when the meeting was called that one session would be sufficient to elect the proposed board of directors, but it was found when the shareholders (so called) came together that not only were there differences of opinion among the Russians themselves but that the Chinese also had strong ideas as to what Russians should be chosen and what Russians would under no circumstances be allowed seats on the board.

It so happened that practically all those Russians who were agreeable to the bank were opposed by the Chinese. These included General Horvath, Mr. de Hoyer, the former Minister of Finance under Admiral Koltchak, and Count Jezierki, the manager of the Russo-Asiatic bank in Shanghai.

After many fruitless meetings the Russians gave in and consented to elect men agreeable to the Chinese shareholders with the result that four perfectly harmless Russians were selected as directors and the ambitious candidates were all rejected. The city hotels were full of these visiting Russians for more than two weeks, but the final choice of members of the board has been the signal for their departure.

Peking was the scene of the last struggle of the old party to maintain its existing rights and prestige; but the result here was the same as has happened elsewhere. There was no unanimity of purpose, no large vision for the future of their country, no subservience of personal to national aims; it was one sordid struggle to keep what they have and to get as much more as possible for themselves.

CANADIAN TIMBER
FOR BRITISH MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Some interesting information concerning the natural resources of eastern Ungava has been collected by officials of the Province of Quebec. Engineers and surveyors have explored down the Albany River and to Hudson Bay, the Hamilton Inlet district, and all the rivers from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head of Anticosti Island. As to the character of the timber around Hamilton Inlet and the streams running into it, it is disputed whether the first ships' masts made on the North American continent were cut there or at some point in Nova Scotia. One authority has described the Grand-Falls of the Hamilton as "one of the best water powers in the known world." It has an enormous head, with a never failing water supply. From the fact that vessels can get into Hamilton Inlet and that there is a large area of pulpwood country, the district is valuable. It is possible for shipping to get into Hamilton Inlet for a long period each year. One of the advantages of the territory is its nearness to the British market, it being "only a ferry across the Atlantic," as one authority has put it.

WAR PRISONERS GET
HELP OF LEAGUE

Dr. Nansen's Report on Repatriation Shows He Has Been Able to Send Home Thousands From Far Eastern Territories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—"I do not envy the man or woman who could have sat in this hall," said G. N. Barnes, speaking of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's report to the League of Nations Assembly, on the repatriation of war prisoners, "and listened to that report without a tremor of emotion and a feeling of gladness that the League had been able to do so much to increase the sum total of human happiness."

In his report, Dr. Nansen dealt with the number and nationality of prisoners who remained to be dealt with when the Council of the League issued an invitation to him last April to interest himself in the matter. Dr. Nansen said that though it was then a year and a half since the armistice was signed, the men still unable to return home belonged to the Russian Empire and to practically every country in central Europe. Most of these countries had been so impoverished that they were unable to do anything effective on behalf of these men, and there thus remained very little hope of repatriating roughly 250,000 to 300,000 prisoners in the territories of the former Russian Empire, of whom perhaps 40,000 were in eastern Siberia, 20,000 in the Caucasus and Turkestan, and the remainder in southern Russia and eastern Siberia. In Europe there was a slightly smaller number of Russian prisoners, of whom the greater part were in Germany and France. Most of these prisoners had been in captivity for a period varying from four to six years.

Difficulties in the Way

After enumerating the sufferings of these men, Dr. Nansen described the physical and political difficulties which confronted those who had undertaken the work of repatriation, and paid a warm tribute to the work of the International Red Cross Committee, through whose mediation the agreement was reached between the German authorities and the Russian Soviets, and through whose agents the system of camps, transports, and general control was established.

After surveying the position, it was evident that the most important line of policy was to increase as far as possible the use of the Baltic route which was about to be opened. The first ship which brought home prisoners of war by this route sailed from the port of Narva on May 14. About the same time, after consultation with the authorities of the German, Austrian, Hungarian and other governments and with the International Committee of the Red Cross, he made an estimate that it might be possible to repatriate 60,000 prisoners by this route each way before winter should begin. For this purpose he estimated he would require the sum of £670,000 and he asked the Assembly specially to note those figures.

Returning by Baltic

"From the beginning of August," Dr. Nansen continued, "the movement of prisoners through the Baltic began to be much more rapid, and with the cooperation and assistance of the German and Soviet authorities and with a fleet of at present 15 ships, far more has been accomplished by this route up to the present than I had estimated would have been possible. Instead of the roughly 100,000 prisoners whom I thought it feasible to bring home there have been repatriated up to the present moment more than 180,000 prisoners, of whom rather more than half are Russians returning from Europe, while the remainder are central Europeans returning from Russia."

The whole of the problems, however, with which he was faced could not be solved by this route alone. There was a large number of prisoners in eastern Siberia, whom it was necessary to repatriate by sea from Vladivostok. This meant a two months' voyage with a great amount of difficulty and expense, and he did not care to use any of the money he had secured for the Baltic route till he was satisfied that this route was provided for. He, therefore, turned to the American Red Cross, which, jointly with other American organizations had formed the American Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War in Siberia, and had collected a certain amount of money for the benefit of prisoners in Siberia.

Thousands From Vladivostok

With this assistance they were able to charter four ships which were to bring home prisoners from Vladivostok before Christmas. By these ships they would take home 3000 Russian prisoners whose homes are in eastern Siberia and bring from Vladivostok 7000 central European prisoners who had been waiting there for months for transport. When they had accomplished this, however, there would still remain at least 10,000 to

be taken home by this route, and if he obtained the financial resources he hoped to remove these by next summer, or sooner.

In summing up, Dr. Nansen said there were some prospects of being able to carry through the work within a reasonable time, but they had not been able to move as quickly as he had hoped. Everything had turned on the question of finance and financial assistance had been slow in forthcoming. However, the sum which he originally estimated would be required for the Baltic route would very likely be sufficient, if secured, for the carrying out of the entire work. This remarkable result was due to the splendid cooperation of the government authorities in all the countries through which repatriation had had to be carried on, and of the charitable organizations to which he had referred. There could be no doubt that the intervention of the League had accomplished a great deal.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY
DENOUNCES OUTRAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Whilst the members of the commission appointed by the Parliamentary Labor Party had made all preparations to proceed to Ireland in order to investigate the reprisal question on the spot, it has been decided that in view of the recent serious occurrences culminating in the murder of 12 officers in Dublin, the departure of the commission should be temporarily postponed. In view of the recent outrages in Dublin, the Parliamentary Labor Party passed the following resolution:

"This meeting of the Parliamentary Labor Party expresses its deep horror of the brutal assassination of British subjects, civilian and military, in Dublin. The Labor Party has already emphatically denounced the British Government's inhuman policy of reprisals but the Parliamentary Party, whilst associating itself fully with such denunciation, also condemns acts of violence committed against agents of the British Government and others, under whatever provocation. It holds that, from the political point of view, such acts embitter British public opinion, provide the government with apparent justification for their policy of reprisals, and jeopardize the efforts that are being made by the Labor Party under grave difficulties to bring about an early and honorable settlement of the Irish question."

"The Parliamentary Labor Party appeals to both sides for an immediate truce. It calls upon the leaders of the Sinn Féin movement to repudiate the outrages committed in the name of Irish nationalism and to take every possible step to bring them to an end, and upon the British Government to discontinue its policy of physical repression. Outrages and reprisals, by whomsoever committed, have thrust into the background the real problem, and until they are terminated there can be no progress made toward the inauguration of an era of peace and freedom in Ireland."

TRADE PROSPECTS FOR
TASMANIAN SPELTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—There has been some speculation as to the ability of the spelter works established in Tasmania to compete successfully with similar industries in other parts of the world. In this connection it is pointed out that the company operating these works, which is increasing its capital to £4,100,000, has a contract with the imperial government, which assures it of a market for its main product (refined zinc) for at least eight years.

The contract price is based upon the London price of ordinary spelter, with a premium for the very high quality of the metal, which makes it suitable for all special purposes. The company has a contract with the Tasmanian Government for the supply of 30,000 horsepower of hydro-electric current at £2 per horsepower per year, which may be increased, in proportion to the profits made, up to £2 10s. per horsepower. A firm option is held for an extension for another 20 years on the same terms.

It is also pointed out that in England the cost of labor is more than 100 per cent higher than pre-war, and the increase in the price of coal is considerably more than 100 per cent. Producing and operating costs the world over have also increased enormously. All these factors, it is claimed, must be reflected for many years in the selling price of zinc, and £30 per ton is regarded as a conservative and safe price on which to base profits. On this basis and corresponding prices for other zinc products and by-products, the net profits are estimated at £413,000 per annum. The company is now producing 20 tons of zinc per day. The unit to produce 50 tons a day is expected to be completed before the end of 1921, and by the end of 1922 the whole of the plant is expected to be in operation, utilizing 30,000 horsepower of electric current, and producing 100 tons of zinc daily, with corresponding quantities of various by-products, and considerable amounts of rolled zinc and zinc dust.

DOMESTIC PROBLEM IN
NEW ZEALAND ACUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—As is the case with all English-speaking countries, the domestic help problem in New Zealand is acute, and this fact has led to a proposal for a state system of trained domestic help. Girls can get plenty of employment in shops, offices, and factories, some of which, as it is, are considerably short of the labor they could employ. The Minister of Public Health, C. J. Parr, has proposed that the State extend its activities in the direction of domestic help.

"Why should not the State establish a system of trained domestic help which would be available to all who require it?" said Mr. Parr to the press. "I think, and my departmental heads with whom I have consulted agree with me, that it would be quite within the province of the Health Department to establish such a service. I think we might have a staff of women well trained in the art of home-keeping. I would give them an expert training, good salaries, regular hours, uniforms, and the same social status as that of nurses. The scheme could be made self-supporting, or largely so. People engaging the services of these women would be required to pay according to their means."

The system, the Minister remarked, would be particularly helpful to poorer families, particularly to mothers. "Many a family," he said, "would be glad to have the services of a competent woman for three or four days a week for the payment of, say, a shilling an hour during the absence of the wife and mother. We must help the mothers in this way."

QUEBEC'S RESOURCES
NEED DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—That a policy of intensive industrialization is an imperative necessity to transform the great natural resources of the Province of Quebec into national riches and establish the future greatness of this part of Canada was the keynote of an address delivered in Montreal recently by the Hon. A. David, Provincial Secretary. The Minister pointed out the vast natural resources of Quebec, which he claimed to be lacking in nothing but coal, for which lack the presence of tremendous water power compensated to some extent. "The great trouble in the past had been that through lack of provincial industries the raw material was exported from the country and great profits lost to Quebec and to Canada as a whole."

Quebec was said to possess 85 per cent of the asbestos deposits of the world, her only competitor being Russia, with 15 per cent. The timber wealth of the Province was also very great. "It is impossible, however," said Mr. David, "to realize on this wealth without the cooperation of industrial pioneers who will have the courage to devote their energies and resources to the development of the Province. The obligation for every individual to do creative or productive work is imperative. He who does not create destroys deliberately by his inactivity, and to fail to produce is to jeopardize the economic future of the Province."

POLES REFUTE ACCUSATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—At the peace conference at Riga violent attacks were made upon the Poles for their supposed violation of the truce. These accusations were vigorously refuted by the Polish delegate, Mr. Dabski, who brought several proofs of acts of violation of the truce on the part of the Bolsheviks. Later on more pacific conditions prevailed and matters proceeded satisfactorily. It is now reported that the peace conference between Poland and Soviet Russia is to be continued at Bucharest.

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VITAL QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cooperation of Dutch and British
More Important Than the
Formation of a Republic or
Secession From the Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—"What
is it that really happened at Bloem-
fontein?" asks Prof. H. E. S. Fre-
mantle in the course of a recent man-
ifesto, issued after the holding of the
Nationalist congress. "In my opinion,
a revolutionary change which compels
every citizen of South Africa to look
at matters afresh. The National
Party entirely altered its position.
Originally it had an article in its pro-
gram of principles which I understood
to mean that we agreed to working
out our salvation for the present with
the British connection, and which cer-
tainly did not suggest change in this
respect. Early in 1919, a great party
congress decided to ask for secession
from the British Empire, but this was
merely with a view to the peace
congress, and it was explained on the
highest authority that we were to be-
gin again afterward."

"In August of last year we adopted
a form of words declaring for sov-
ereign independence, but expressly re-
fraining from declaring for secession,
and it was officially explained by Gen-
eral Hertzog in a published letter ad-
dressed to me that this meant that
South Africa was to be free to work
out her own destiny within the Empire
or not, and that the National Party
was open to those who thought that
South Africa should remain in the Em-
pire, to those who thought that she
should not remain, and to those who
thought that she should remain at
present, but did not feel able to pro-
nounce about the future. Secession
was thus left an open question in the
party. At Bloemfontein the other day
a reunion congress, at which it
would naturally have been expected
that there would have been conces-
sion on both sides, the Nationalist
leaders present suddenly raised their
demands, refused to cooperate with
anyone who could not at once declare
for secession, did this without a word
of discussion, and thus managed to
stampede the whole party into agree-
ment."

Serious Position Created

"So now the National Party no
longer accepts the British connection,
as it first did. It no longer allows a
place to those who accept it now,
leaving time to decide for the future.
It no longer consents to cooperate with
those who thus accept it. It is an
exclusively secessionist party. This of
itself might not greatly matter. But
the National Party has behind it the
great mass of the Dutch, who feel that
their national life has been thwarted,
and the whole of this sentiment, which
is not unfounded and is worthy of the
most respectful and sympathetic con-
sideration, is now diverted into the
dangerous channel of secession.
"Instead of trying to draw all good
South Africans to help each other,
where help is needed, they are made
to throw all their energy into an at-
tack on the British connection, which
rests, in effect, not on any outward
thing, but on the unity of the British
race and those who have grown into
the British fraternity, a matter which
time alone can change and decide on.
Thus a most dangerous position is
created. The two races are at once
brought into the most violent conflict,
and the two express trains are set
going toward each other at top speed,
and with specially efficient stokers to
feed the furnaces, on a single line of
railway."

Root of the Whole Matter

"The real question raised at Bloem-
fontein strikes at the roots. That
question is not merely whether there
is to be a republic or secession from
the Empire. In effect, we are now an
independent and sovereign republic,
though still wearing some of the forms
of monarchy and subordination. The
real question is whether, in respect of
the Constitution of this country, re-
gard is to be had to the sentiment
of both sections of the white peoples,
and as the Constitution is the one
point of all others about which regard
ought to be had to the sentiment of
both sections, the still greater ques-
tion emerges whether we are to con-
sider each other in the whole range
and matter of government."

"What has now to be done?" con-
tinues Professor Fremantle. "Not
merely to resist republicanism, but
patiently to unravel the tangle by
which the legitimate cause of nation-
alism and of the Dutch part in our
national life is coiled round the dan-
gerous cause of secession. At this
most grave juncture I venture to ap-
peal to British South Africans to
search their hearts and purge them
to any tincture of injustice in this
great matter. Let us abandon the
plea that the Nationalists are doomed
to silence because they assented to
the Constitution 10 years back, and
take up the one sound position that
the Constitution must be such that all
sections accept it."

Constitution Is English

"This clearly rules out the solution
of republicanism unless and until En-
glish South African sentiment alters.
But it also forbids acquiescence in the
present state of affairs, in which we
have a great section of our people
vehemently dissatisfied with the Con-
stitution. Let us look with patient
sympathy into the roots of the present
discontent. And above all let us re-
member that our Constitution is in its
whole texture and spirit English, that
the Nationalists express the suspicion
of a people either conquered or at last

brought into the Empire without their
consent and that their leaders have
on the whole had hardly any inter-
course with the English. I am satis-
fied that, if we can get the position
put clearly before the people, it will
be found that there are thousands of
Nationalists who, while preferring a
republic and secession, will see that it
is not in the interest of the country,
nor of themselves, nor of their ideal
to force the issue at the present time,
and who will stick to the tolerant
policy on which the party was founded.
That party was suspect to the English
for reasons which it would serve no
good purpose to discuss now."

"But the English have no right to
assume that there are not thousands
of Nationalists who mean what we
all said and meant in 1913, and who
see no reason to change now. A new
party is to be formed. Do not let it be
merely a fusion of the South Africa
and Unionist parties. Let a full share
of the ground floor be reserved for
Nationalists who accept the following
principles, which, I hope, will be re-
garded as basic principles of the new
party."

"(1) South Africa must be a place
where both the English and the Dutch
can feel at home. (2) Both races
must be led, and not driven, from pre-
occupation with special sentiments
which keep us apart to concentration
on cooperation in the interest of South
Africa, not as an isolated nation, but
as one of the nations of the world.
(3) Under present circumstances we
must make the most of our position
as a free nation in the British com-
monwealth of nations. The future
must decide for itself."

Policy Is a Positive One

"One word more. Let our policy
be positive and not negative. We are
not now for a republic, but our final
object is not to maintain the British
connection, but to build up in South
Africa a great united nation doing
its duty in the world, and we are for
the maintenance of the British con-
nection because under existing cir-
cumstances separation is a hindrance
to this sound nationalism. We should
be prepared, if necessary, to sacrifice
the British connection to the interests
of South Africa, but we are not pre-
pared to sacrifice the interests of
South Africa to an untimely republi-
canism which refuses to recognize the
facts of the situation. We are against
secession, but we are as much for
freedom as all the secessionists put
together."

"My late colleagues of the National
Party once voted unanimously against
me because I proposed that in all in-
ternational congresses South Africa
should have the same representation
as other small nations—a position
since achieved. They feared that the
people might discover how much free-
dom is possible with the British con-
nection and become satisfied. Let the
people clearly understand that the
Republicans are against freedom un-
less it comes in their particular form
of secession, and let them know the
truth about the freedom we have."

"Above all let us be patiently and
honestly sober, studying with real
sympathy and meeting with real
generosity all the needs of the Dutch
people, not because we desire to turn
them from secession, but because we
care for them as our brother South
Africans, and take our stand on the
position that good South Africans of
their race should not follow a policy
which neither studies nor attempts to
meet the needs of English South
Africans. Here again there is great
room for fruitful work, for the pro-
fessional men who control, and the
rich farmers who figure in the Na-
tional Party, know and care little of
the real needs of the English and of
the poor Dutch in town and country.
And let us not try to beat the Nation-
alists, but to bring them back, only
beating intolerance, and that by
means of tolerance. In this way, and
in this way alone, can we save this
country."

LIQUOR BLAMED FOR CRIME IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—That the abnor-
mal amount of crime in Ontario at
the present time is due not only to
the existing unemployment but also
to illegal traffic in liquor was the text
of the presentation of the grand jury
at the sessions of the peace here be-
fore Judge Macbeth. Recommendation
that all sale of liquor should be
placed under government control and
that all importation of liquor into
the Province should be stopped was
also made in the presentation.

Direct government control of liquor,
it was claimed, would prevent crime.
Educational systems were blamed to
a certain extent for juvenile crime.
It was suggested that a closer watch
be kept by truant officers. Stricter
censoring of motion pictures was also
suggested as well as enforcement of
the law which prohibits younger chil-
dren from attending theaters.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—According to
the program for the forthcoming visit
of Field Marshal the Duke of Con-
naught to India, the Duke will sail on
H. M. S. Malaya. The Duke is ex-
pected to be at Aden on January 1,
1921, Madras from January 10 to 15;
Nagpur and Central Provinces, Janu-
ary 18 to 27; Calcutta, January 28 to
February 3; Agra, February 5 to 7;
Delhi, February 7 to 15; Rawalpindi,
February 16 to 18; and Bombay, Feb-
ruary 21 to 28. The inauguration of
the Chamber of Princes and of the
Council of State and Imperial Legisla-
ture Assembly will take place at Delhi
on February 8 and 9 respectively, and
arrangements are being made for His
Royal Highness to reembarc at Bom-
bay on February 28, returning by the
same route, arriving at Marseilles on
March 16.

NEW ZEALAND AND SAMOAN MANDATE

No Country Is Considered in a
Better Position or More Sin-
cere in Its Desire to Carry
Out This Trust With Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—New Zealand, in
accepting the mandate for the former
German possession known as Western
Samoa, has assumed responsibilities
usually only associated with indepen-
dent nations. Those who have watched
the progress and development of the
Dominion have full confidence in her
ability successfully to undertake the
charge placed upon her. In reviewing
her new national aspect which has been
given to New Zealand by becoming a
mandatory under the Treaty of Peace,
Sir James Allen, K. C. B., High Com-
missioner for the Dominion, gave some
interesting information concerning
Western Samoa and its position under
New Zealand rule.

"When it was ascertained that the
mandate had been allocated, it was
considered by the Dominion Govern-
ment imperative to dispense, without
delay, with the military occupation and
administration, and to substitute a
civil government. It was therefore de-
cided, after consultation with the Im-
perial Government, and also in view of
a recent ruling of the Dominion Court
of Appeal to the effect that New Zea-
land could not legislate for territories
outside the Dominion, to utilize the
Imperial 'Foreign Jurisdiction' Act
1890."

Liquor Traffic Prohibited

This measure enabled civil govern-
ment to be established in Samoa in
May. The mandate given to New
Zealand is in what is known as the
"C" class, which, interpreted, means
that the territory can "best be ad-
ministered under the laws of the man-
datory as integral portions of its ter-
ritory subject to the safeguards of the
indigenous population." These safe-
guards include: freedom of conscience
or religion; prohibition of abuses
such as the slave trade, the arms
traffic and the liquor traffic.

Concerning the conditions of trust
accompanying the mandate, Sir James
said: "To guarantee freedom of con-
science or religion, and to prohibit
the abuse of the slave trade, forms
one of the many traditions which
Britons have reason to be proud of,
and it is, therefore, unnecessary for
a New Zealand to give you an as-
surance that this part of the trust
will be faithfully administered." Article XXII enjoins on the man-
datory the duty of preventing liquor
traffic with the indigenous population.
Sir James Allen's views in regard to
the application of this clause to
Samoa are particularly interesting,
for, as Minister of Defense for the
Dominion during the war, Samoa was
under his charge, while later, as first
Minister for External Affairs, it was
his duty to prepare for the Cabinet
and Executive Council the Samoan
Constitution order, and shortly before
leaving New Zealand he was respon-
sible for bringing it into operation."

Samoa's Labor Problem

Under this order the manufacture
of intoxicating liquor, the importa-
tion, sale and giving to a Samoan
are prohibited. Sir James said:
"Naturally, certain white residents in
Samoa have objected to the curtail-
ment of their freedom, but my judg-
ment and experience have led me to
the conclusion that it would not be
possible to carry out the terms of the
mandate with regard to the supply of
liquor to the indigenous population
unless they were extended to the
white residents." In justification of
the High Commissioner's attitude it
may be mentioned that discrimina-
tion between the white and native
races in the Cook Islands, relative to
the liquor trade, has led to resent-
ment and law evasions.

There is the usual "labor prob-
lem" to be found in Samoa. In
1914, when New Zealand captured the
islands from the Germans, there
were 3000 imported laborers engaged
in the cultivation of large areas of
coconut and coco plantations. After
the occupation most of these la-
borers were repatriated as their
agreements expired, only a few were
reindentured, and then only for six
months under the instructions of the
British Government, who also pro-
hibited the engagement of additional
laborers from abroad.

Bar Removed on Chinese Labor

The number employed, therefore,
rapidly dwindled to about 1200, with
such serious consequences that some
of the coco plantations have been
ruined and it will take from five to
seven years for their restoration. In
addition, two of the most extensive
rubber plantations have ceased to ex-
ist. In these circumstances urgent
representations were made by the
planters for the indenture system to
be revived. Members of Parliament
were therefore invited by the Prime
Minister to visit the islands and see
the position for themselves. Several
members accepted the invitation and
proceeded to Western Samoa in Feb-
ruary and March, 1920. Their report
was presented to Parliament, and de-
bated, and the result was that by a
large majority the importation of Chi-
nese coolies into Samoa was allowed.
Under this sanction there are now
about 500 Chinese with their wives in
the islands.

Concerning the civil administration
of Western Samoa it may be mentioned
that legislation is in the hands of an
administrator acting with the advice
and consent of a legislative council,
for which native Samoans are eligi-
ble. In order to preserve as much as pos-
sible the native laws and customs the

administrator has the assistance of two
Samoan chiefs to advise him on ques-
tions especially concerning native in-
terests.

Sir James concluded his remarks by
saying: "So New Zealand has begun
to carry out the trust committed to her,
and may one not rightly say, no coun-
try is in a better position to do its
duty to the native population, and that
no people could be more sincere in
their desire to carry out this great re-
sponsibility with honor to themselves
than my own countrymen."

BRITISH ATTITUDE TO LOCAL OPTION

Political Leaders Said to Be Fa-
vorable Toward It—Prime
Minister Has Given Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
READING, England—The Western
Temperance League, with which more
than 350 associations in the west of
England are affiliated, recently held
its annual conference at Reading, and
reported increased activity and pro-
gress. The executive of the league
issued a clarion call to the members
to put forth renewed zeal and energy
for the mile race to the goal which
the goal which has appeared in sight, and
to the victory which they felt was
within their grasp.

The time was considered ripe for a
united temperance movement, in the
direction of local option. That which
was right for Scotland was considered
good for the rest of the United King-
dom, though restriction was but a
milestone on the road. The executive
declared that there would be no
wavering from the path until local
option had become an accomplished
fact, and the people of the country
were convinced that a dry England
would be a "merrie England," and an
England more efficient than she had
ever been before.

Favoring Local Option

The leaders of the great political
parties were pronounced favorable to
local option. The Prime Minister had
given voice and vote for it on many
occasions, and it was stated to be a
well-known fact that Mr. Asquith and
Mr. Henderson were convinced local
optionists. Therefore it was wise to
press the question upon all parlia-
mentary candidates, and seek their
support to a measure of local option.

In spite of the colossal drink ex-
penditure, and the alarming increase
in the number of convictions for
drunkenness, it was stated that the
temperance movement was never so
well supported as it was today. With
its press articles and posters on the
hoardings, the liquor trade was said to
have greatly assisted in what the tem-
perance movement had been striving
for years to do, that is, to focus public
attention on the question. The influ-
ence of America, also, could not be
discounted. To the consternation of
the "trade," prohibition was in action,
and there figured the witnesses of
empty jails and workhouses, enhanced
prosperity and a better morale
amongst the American people.

During the past year, the Western
Temperance League and its affiliated
societies have held over 750 meetings
and services, attended by about 124,-
000 people. Counter-attractions to the
public house, in the form of well-
equipped refreshment cars, have
proved most successful. Old societies
have been reorganized and new soci-
eties started in fresh areas.

What America Has Done

W. E. Johnson, of America, was the
principal speaker at one of the ses-
sions of the conference. Mr. Johnson
was welcomed as representing the
Anti-Saloon League and as one who
spoke the truth about America. On ris-
ing to speak, he received a rousing re-
ception, the company joining in sing-
ing, "For he's a jolly good fellow." In
opening his address Mr. Johnson de-
clared he did not come to England on
his own initiative, but as the guest of
a responsible patriotic body in this
country. He had not come to discuss
any British affairs, and he had not done
so, neither was he going to organize
anything.

In America, Mr. Johnson said, they
had put an end to the business of mak-
ing men drunk for profit, and he gave
an outline of how prohibition had been
achieved. Congress did not do it, he
said, nor the legislatures, nor the Presi-
dent. Some years ago they had begun
appealing to the legislatures and Con-
gress for relief, but presently they re-
alized that Congress and legislatures
were nothing but the agents of the
people, and they in future would turn
to the people.

Question Went to People

"If the people wanted whisky and
damnation," the speaker continued,
"they ought to have it, but if they
wanted prohibition and clean living,
they ought to have that." So the
question went to the people, and in
towns and villages they responded by
voting to dispend with the corner
grocery shop. When people in those
units found this was good, they elected
legislatures which would give them
power to vote by counties. The re-
sults were still more beneficial, and
the plan was applied to the states. A
majority of 36 states was required to
obtain the amendment to the Constitu-
tion for prohibition, and they had
secured 45.

Mr. Johnson declared that the world
was looking to the Anglo-Saxon peo-
ples to lead in the reformed life of the
world. England had led in the aboli-
tion of slavery, piracy and commer-
cial vice and gambling, and America
was proud to have the privilege of
leading in one reform—the abolition
of drink—which Mr. Gladstone said
was a greater curse than war, pesti-
lence and famine combined. The
speaker did not believe that England
would be at the tail of the procession
when the whole world went dry.

INDIA'S CRAFTSMEN FACE HARD TIMES

Confronted With Irruption of
Cheap Machine-Made Goods
They Make Very Feeble De-
fense Against New Onslaught

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOMBAY, India—The decay of In-
dian handicrafts is generally ac-
counted for by the fact that the
Indian craftsman, exposed to the com-
petition of western machinery, has
very feeble defenses against the on-
slaught. In the first place he was an
individualist, standing on his own
satisfaction with the limited market which
his own village, or the court of his
hereditary chieftain, afforded him.
He was confronted with an irruption
of machine-made goods, marketed in
bales at prices carefully arranged just
to undercut his own. Gradually there
arose a new type of trader, a man
who, fixed at a central mart, possibly
at Delhi or Madras, to take two widely
separated entrepôts, entertained the
travelers of the great European com-
mercial houses and laid in stocks of
their commodities which were then
distributed over wide areas by his
own agents, or by traveling peddlers.
These peddlers are well known over
India. To the European, tourist or
resident, they sell the products of
Kashmir or Bokhara; to the Indian
purchaser the piece goods of Manches-
ter or the cutlery of Sheffield. It is
the instinctive way of human nature
to grasp the immediate bargain, to
purchase the low priced article of low
durability rather than the higher
priced of more lasting quality.

Greater Durability

The Indian fabrics would outlast
the cloths of Manchester by years of
wear, but were much higher in price.
A sari (woman's one-piece garment)
of Madras weaving would last for
10 years, a Manchester cloth for not
more than two. Possibly, even in the
stolid mind of the average village
woman, was the perpetual feminine de-
sire for change, so that she grasped
readily the opportunity of variety af-
forded by the gaudily printed piece-
goods of Lancashire, and began to be
influenced by something resembling
our modern western tyranny of
fashion.

Meanwhile the discovery by the
English natural scientist, Mr. Perkins,
of the aniline dyes obtainable from
coal tar residues had been eagerly
taken up by the German commercial
chemists, and the great houses like
Bayer began to flood the country with
the German dyes. The method em-
ployed to push these wares was
thorough and well organized. With
great rapidity the German commercial
campaign swept away the feeble op-
position offered by the indigenous ma-
terials, methods, and users. Even
where the Indian weaver could just
hold his own he could only do so by
allowing his fabrics to be tinted with
the imported dyes. Large dye works
with British capital were opened in
Bombay and other cities; and in the
closing decade of the last century the
victory was complete.

Metal Workers Suffer

Very much in the same way the
metal workers have suffered as have
the potters. Austrian enameled ware
has largely taken the place of the
brass pot or the red earthenware jar.
Except Wazirabad there are few places
left in which the making of cutlery is
still carried on to any extent. Shef-
field, Solingen, and more recently
Japan, have swamped the bazaars with
their products. The rapid extension
of railways has converted, at any rate,
the resident of towns into an enthusi-
astic and persistent traveler. In their
journeys these travelers encounter
many exotic novelties. They purchase
watches, knives, scissors, sewing ma-
chines, cups and saucers, thereby ex-
citing on return the keen envy of their
neighbors.

Thus the inclination to depart from
traditional custom spreads and grows
in intensity. The Sowar (cavalryman)
and Sipahi (infantry) as well as the
Lascar (sailor), on return from fore-
ign parts bring their stories of the
novelties they have seen, and distribute
their purchases among their relatives.
The mill workers of Bombay or Cal-
cutta return periodically to their vil-
lages, into which they introduce their
new town-bred customs and their
townish style of dress. Of course it is
possible to find remote villages in
which there is no defence to modern
custom and the old trades are still
piled, but these diminish in number
from year to year.

Picturesqueness Going

Attention has for some years past
been directed to this decay of indig-
enous industry with its consequent di-
minution of the picturesque elements of
Indian life, and to the widespread
distresses it has caused among Indian
craftsmen and their families. The
Indian Government is solely con-
cerned with the welfare of the people,
and is not committed to any partisan-
ship on behalf of western commer-
cial interests. It has, therefore,
prosecuted many inquiries into the
status and prospects of Indian work-
ers. Among these inquiries was one

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In 1908 by J. G. Cumming of the In-
dian Civil Service. His report shows
that in Bengal less than 10 per cent
of the population were concerned in
the "preparation and supply" of ma-
terial substances. Among these the
handloom weavers were only 1.2 per cent,
and the potters only 0.3 per cent.
Against this those engaged in agri-
culture amounted to 72 per cent of
the population. The process had been
going on, stated the report, ever since
1890, since which time the Bengal
hand-made articles had been almost
entirely superseded by imports from
Europe.

The Age of Machinery

For the past 12 years the attempt to
revive these industries has gone on.
It was, of course, greatly interrupted
by the war, and in any case cannot be
said to have produced so far any very
great effect. It has to be recognized
that this is the age of machinery. It is
no use attempting to set back the
hands of the clock, and what must be
done now is to encourage the utmost
possible use of capital, both indig-
enous and imported.

India has certainly a promising in-
dustrial future in prospect. The gen-
eral development will probably entail
a blend of the power-run factory and
the hand worker. In such cases suc-
cessful machinery is required, and in the
latter the market is open to whoever
has the skill to devise, and the energy
and tact to introduce, machines suited
to the physical strength and mental
peculiarities of the Indian artisan, and
also adapted to the climatic pecu-
liarities under which he works. In-
dians have studied engineering in
England, dyeing in Germany, tanning
in the United States of America, match
manufacture and pencil making in
Japan, and so forth. There is thus a
supply of indigenous experts ready for
employment in the various industries,
and ready to use western machinery.

BILL PROJECTED TO SAVE FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—New York
and Pennsylvania are now leading the
United States in the amount of land
being reforested, but that work must
be duplicated in the national field if
America is not to face a future short-
age of paper and lumber, according to
Warren B. Bullock, director of fore-
st extension at the New York State
College of Forestry at Syracuse and
acting secretary to the National Fore-
stry Program Committee in this city.

"To secure the legislation which
will save the nation's forests is the
purpose of a bill to be introduced in
Congress, probably within a few days,
through an agreement on a national
forest policy by all the wood-using
associations and the forestry organi-
zations of the country," said Mr. Bullock.
"The bill provides for addition of
land to the national forests, protec-
tion of public and private timber from
fire, determination of land available
for forest growth, planting of timber
on potential forest land now idle, and
similar steps for the maintenance of a
future raw material supply for the
paper, lumber and other manufac-
turers of the nation."

LORD ALLENBY SENDS MESSAGE TO WOMEN.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A great rally
of women in defense of national ideals
took place recently at the New Theater
in St. Martin's Lane, and although Field
Marshal Viscount Allenby was not able
to be present, the first message given
to the assembly of representative
women was a message from the Gen-
eral who entered Jerusalem as a con-
queror, though humbly and on foot.
The Viscount wrote as follows:

"I regret that I cannot be with you
at your interesting meeting, but my
thoughts and whole-hearted sympathy
are with you. My message to the
women of England is that, now they
have the full rights of citizenship, they
have the responsibility accruing to
those rights. They will, I know, do
their utmost to carry on the work that
began after our victory, but I hope that
they will not regard that work as sepa-
rate from the work of men. Only by
the cooperation of the womanhood and
manhood of our country can the nation
achieve salvation."

Miss Broadhurst, who was in the
chair, endorsed the view of coopera-
tion in work, and the list of speakers
and well-wishers showed that if the
women were expressing themselves in
work the men were encouraging them
with words, helpful and wise.

Lord Asquith, whose spade work in
Labor affairs gives him authority to
speak on such matters, said the ques-
tion was constantly asked: "Is there
going to be a revolution in England?"
He was one of those optimists who
thought not, but it would require en-
ergy and watchfulness to secure that
the reconstruction of the country was
not seriously hampered by the action
of the extremists. There was a deep
underground attempt to undermine the
Constitution and break down the de-
fenses of the Empire. He was for co-
operation and unity, not class hatred,
violence and destruction.

England at the core was sound, but
it must be awakened as to what was
going on, and it was important that
those who had knowledge on the sub-
ject should give their knowledge for the
good of their fellow countrymen.

Love for their fellowmen was what
would help England, and as he fin-
ished his quiet, decisive speech it was
felt that the man who had done so
much for Labor was not asking the
audience to do anything he had not
already done himself. His arbitration
in trades disputes was not forgotten
and Miss Broadhurst showed how
eager women were to respond to the
call for help in the case of strikes.
During the last threatened strike the
National Political League, he stated,
was able to get into touch with no
fewer than 4,000,000 women who were
willing to give their influence and work
to prevent the disaster.

MERCHANTS AND IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Efficient
administration of immigration laws
already on the statute books,
rather than restriction of im-
migration, is urged by the Mer-
chants Association in a letter ad-
dressed to the senators from New
York and also to Le Baron B. Colt,
Senator from Rhode Island, chairman
of the Senate Immigration Committee.
The association has been notified by
Senator Colt that he will bring its
opinions to the attention of the com-
mittee.

R. H. STEARNS CO. ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Begins Monday, December 27, 1920,
at 9 A. M.

For many years this sale has provided a very im-
portant money-saving opportunity. The sales in-
clude practically every section of the store,
including:—

READY-TO-WEAR GOODS FOR WOMEN,
MISSES AND CHILDREN
WASH DRESS GOODS
WOOL DRESS GOODS
SILKS TABLE LINENS TOWELS
SHEETS AND PILLOWSLIPS
BLANKETS
MILLINERY FURS HOSIERY GLOVES
UNDERWEAR CORSETS NECKWEAR
ETC. ETC.

LIQUOR LICENSE ISSUE ABOLISHED

Act of Massachusetts Legislature
Removes Useless Question on
Municipal Ballots Since Ad-
vent of National Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—As a result of the reorganization of the state laws, completed at the special session of the Legislature which closed Wednesday, the question of permitting the issue of licenses for beverage purposes will not again be submitted to the voters on the ballot in city and town elections. Although the question came up in the December municipal elections, it will not come before the citizens of the towns in Massachusetts where elections will be held in the course of the coming three months.

In the municipal elections of the past two years the license question has been voted on but has been inoperative under the national prohibition law, and the vote has been regarded only as expressing public sentiment. In December, 1919, there was an almost unanimous shift among the citizens into the license column, but the vote this month virtually reversed the decision. As a consequence, what the liquor interests hailed in 1919 as a mass support for them is now felt by the prohibition forces to be an unquestionable vindication of prohibition and to indicate a growing appreciation of the benefits of the dry law.

The statutory interpretation of intoxicating beverages under Massachusetts law, however, remains as those beverages containing more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol owing to the retention of the 2.75 beer bill, vetoed by Governor Calvin Coolidge but passed over his veto by popular referendum at the national election. This law, though inoperative in fact and in conflict with the Volstead act, remains for the present in the state law code. The elimination of the license question, however, is taken as clearing the way for the striking out of the 2.75 beer provision to make the state code conform with federal law.

"At the next session of the Legislature we will ask for the enactment of a state liquor code," said Arthur S. Davis, chairman of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, discussing the action of the special session of the General Court, "which will very definitely harmonize state law with federal law, and empower and instruct police officials and courts of Massachusetts to enforce national prohibition."

Mr. Davis pointed out that the greatest need at present is the enactment of laws for enforcement machinery adequate to coordinate the work of the police of cities and towns with the duty of the federal officers. Seventy men at the disposal of the federal prohibition enforcement officer, he said, cannot be expected to perfectly check up on lawbreakers throughout New England. On the other hand, Mr. Davis said, there is some uncertainty among the police of the State as to the scope of their jurisdiction, and there most certainly is a discrepancy between the scope of enforcement provisions of federal law and state law.

"Police of the State cannot be expected to go any further than the law authorizes them," Mr. Davis said. "If there is any misunderstanding of what law safety would be in not going too far and the tendency would be to follow this course. It is impractical and difficult to call in the federal officers to prosecute a case from the point where the state power stops and from which action must be taken under national law. Conformity and cooperation is the only solution promising efficient enforcement and resulting, consequently, in showing the full benefit of the prohibition amendment."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Men and women teachers in the high schools of this city will henceforth be paid on an equal basis for their services. This decision was reached following a special session recently of the Board of Education. Heretofore the differences in salaries in the various groups ranged up to \$30 a month in the highest group. According to the present plans, which will mean an increase in the pay roll of over \$15,500 for the remainder of the current term, the salaries of the men teachers will remain as they are at present, while those of the women teachers will be brought up to those of the men teachers in the several groups. The new schedule will go into effect on January 1.

BIG CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California—One of the most gigantic engineering projects ever attempted in this country was launched when the California Reclamation Service in annual session here recently. The plan involves an expenditure of \$500,000,000. More than 12,000,000 acres of land in California will be supplied with needed water as a result of this vast irrigation project, and lands that today are lying idle will soon be brought into production. This water will be supplied by two giant canals approximately 700 miles long, running the length of the State, connecting 10 rivers and including a series of sub-canals that will give the State a complete irrigation system. Plans for financing the enterprise are under way. A committee will

have a bill prepared for submission to the Legislature, which meets in January. The Legislature will be urged to adopt a cooperative plan of financing, guaranteeing support by the State of one-half the cost of the project provided Congress will obligate itself to bear the other half.

PLEA FOR WOMEN ON CITY BOARDS

They Can Give More Time to
Municipal Affairs Than Men
Can, Says Miss Mary Garrett
Hay—Real Basis of Selection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Women should have places on the city's board of aldermen, not because they are women, but because there are many of them who could and would give more thought and attention to the needs of the city than do some of the busy men elected to that body; because the city government touches their interests, comes nearer their homes in everyday life, than does either state or national government, according to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters.

"I would never myself vote for any woman for any office merely because she is a woman, nor would I want anyone else to do so," said Miss Hay in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "And I feel that men should not vote for a man for office simply because he is a man. Candidates for office should be nominated and supported solely on the ground of ability. The fact is today that those selected for office are frequently too busy to give the proper time and attention to the city's needs. Women are just as much interested and often more so than men, because they are often more conversant with conditions and needs in the city's milk and water supplies, in its facilities and opportunities for education, in clean streets and all other branches of its housekeeping, and from their own individual housekeeping experience, have something practical and constructive to offer."

Revisory of the city charter is another matter for women to take under consideration, Miss Hay said. It was obvious, she thought, that such revision was needed, and that it was time to make a careful study of the present charter. "For one thing," said Miss Hay, "I feel that there is altogether too much power vested in the mayor, it makes no difference who he is. He has the right to appoint the heads of all the city commissions or departments, and also the right to dismiss any whom he chooses to dismiss without consulting anyone. I feel that there should be some check on such wide powers, that there should be some arrangement for confirmation of his appointments and for restriction of his dismissals without general demand for such action. It is a bad thing for a big city like New York to grant such sweeping, almost sole, power to its mayor. The only other elected office is the comptroller. It seems to me that the board of aldermen should have more of the governing power of the city. If we cannot have progress, then certainly something is wrong with our charter."

"Neither President, Governor nor Mayor should select his official family from among those who were the chief workers for his election unless they are capable of filling the places for which they ask," said Miss Hay. "I believe that we shall never have clean politics and the best sort of governments until the political plum tree is cut down. Officials should be chosen for their ability and without regard to sex or political obligations."

WORK-HORSES ENJOY A HOLIDAY DINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Noses in full buckets of mixed corn and oats, horses in single, double and quadruple hitch munched contentedly together yesterday noon in the shadow of the George Thorndike Angell Column in Postoffice Square. A tall tree, decorated with holiday trinkets and pennants urging that kindness to animals as exemplified in the horses' holiday dinner be observed the year round, marked the meeting place for the celebration of Boston's equine workers. Sliced carrots and apples were provided to supplement the piece de resistance of the dinner, and many passers-by stopped to present the diners with the compliments of the holiday season. There were many expressions of appreciation of the idea behind the cordial, sincere and kind reception accorded the guests of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

AID PLEDGED TO BOTH ROADS AND SHIPPERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Interstate Commerce Commission is cooperating with carriers and shippers "in bringing about appropriate readjustments" through reductions in transportation charges, Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the commission, wrote yesterday to W. J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, answering the Senator's argument that lower rates would produce more traffic and mean more income for the roads. Readjustments are being sought, especially where it appears that the existing charges are such as to prevent the movement of the traffic. Mr. Clark said, agreeing that "both the public and the roads deserve a honest living," but adding: "I fear that both are now suffering."

BRITISH PREMIER'S NEW HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Thirty-eight miles from London, in the most picturesque district of Buckinghamshire, is Chequers, that old English mansion in its extensive park, which has been presented by Lord Lee to the nation, to be used for always as a country residence of the Prime Minister for the time being.

The official town residence of the "First Lord of the Treasury" (the actual designation of the head of British administration and President of the Cabinet Council) is No. 10 Downing Street, Westminster. It has been, ever since George II conferred it upon the then Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole. Never until now has the chief figure of any British administration been able to retire from the stress and turmoil of public affairs into the quiet of the country, except at his own proper costs and charges, or to his own residence. It has often happened that British Prime Ministers have been men of wealth and ancient family, with ancestral seats of their own; and again there have been those who have lacked all those advantages; but, however situated, they have been ever placed in a somewhat difficult position. Officially entertaining as they must needs do, the representatives alike of home interests and foreign states, such hospitality as they have hitherto been able to extend has been too often too greatly upon their private life and resources.

Cromwell Relics

The gift of Chequers Court, its great park of some 1500 acres, and the priceless collections of furniture, pictures and Cromwell relics in this sixteenth century mansion will give to future holders of the most important office under the Crown a dignity that has in this respect hitherto been lacking. The trust deed under which Chequers thus passes to the nation provides that the income derived from the land shall be devoted to the upkeep of the house, which is stipulated, shall be maintained in perpetuity, without alteration, as it stands.

There were times when perhaps such a gift would not have been so welcomed as now; but in these days of automobiles, to reach Chequers in an hour and a half from London is the usual thing. Regarded from the point of view of railway approach, it is a remote place; two miles from Wendover station.

There the great house stands under the Chiltern Hills as it has stood since Sir William Hawtry completed the building of it in 1567, on the site of an older Chequers which had belonged to his ancestors since 1261. There was indeed a house of that name on this site so far back as history goes. That takes us into the



Chequers Court, recently presented to the British nation

twelfth century and the reign of Henry II, when it is recorded that one Elias de Seacario was the owner of the property. Now, that name, in the days when people generally were known by their Christian names, known on to their place of origin, or to the trade or profession they followed, or the office they held, is peculiar. It is the foreign word from which exchequer is derived. Elias was therefore connected in some way with an office of the exchequer, in London or elsewhere. No details have come down to us. He gave his name to the house and park, and, spelt sometimes Checkers, and at others Chequers, his property bears the same title today.

From this shadowy figure through a long succession of marriages with heiresses, Chequers came to the Hawtneys, of whom the Sir William, who built the existing house, was the last. His eldest daughter and heiress was followed by her sister, wife of Sir Croke. The daughter and heiress of their son, Sir Robert, married John Thurburn, and Chequers passed to her step-sister Joanna, who married secondly John Russell, while her daughter married John Russell's son. To this quaint double alliance is due the presence at Chequers of the many Cromwell relics which add to its interest, although Oliver Cromwell himself has no associations here. For John Russell's Cromwell ancestors were Frances, one of the Protector's daughters. The last Russell to own Chequers was followed in 1804 by his kinsfolk who adopted the name. Finally some 13 years ago, Arthur Lee, now Lord Lee, leased and then bought the property.

An Elizabethan Home

It is with an especial fitness that a house such as Chequers should become the country residence of British Prime Ministers; for it is peculiarly and essentially an English home, built in those great days of Queen Elizabeth, when first men built for domestic comfort, for defense, it is in every respect native; and it is not a "stately" house. Beautiful in its mel-

lowed red brick, and large, but not with those undomestic implications that "stateliness" brings.

The park of the Chequers at this day wears the look of a beautiful and well-wooded estate suffering from the neglect. You cannot with however much money immediately restore nature. But with the house, exterior and interior, it is different. Portraits of its old owners look down from the walls, and here are those relics of Cromwell supposed to have been brought hither by his daughter, Frances, Lady Russell; or, as others think, by Mary-Cromwell, Lady Fauconberg.



The old church in Little Hampton

her sister. They include a mask taken off his face, two of his swords, portraits, miniatures, and many family relics.

Thus, although Chequers is not properly to be called a historic house, it is filled with objects of historical association. And, in this lovely country of Chiltern, it is situated amid historic scenes. At one of the lodges is the little village of Great Kimble, with Little Kimble near by; places that without any doubt owe their name to the British King, Cymbeline. Somewhere here, or in Chequers park itself, was his palace; and great store of his coins have been found in this neighborhood.

Along the road that runs beneath the hills you come westward into Prince's Risborough, where a huge white cross, ensigned upon the hillside, cuts through the turf to the chalk.



Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

Whiteleaf Cross is seen for miles. None actually can tell the story of it. Like many another antiquity in this land, it is not documented. By climbing a narrow lane which leads up to Little Hampton, one passes a little church. Thence one descends to Great Hampton, with the memories of the patriot, John Hampden, who in January, 1635, in Great Kimble Church, refused to pay an assessment made upon him of 20s. for the illegal ship-money tax. Hampden still owns Great Hampton House, whose picturesque lodges, commanding a noble vista of avenues, stand beside the road.

SUGAR BEETS PAY KANSAS LARGE SUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—A bulletin just issued by the State Department of Agriculture says that nearly \$10,000,000 was received in the last six months by farmers growing beets for the sugar factories located in the irrigated section of western Nebraska. It is estimated that the harvest from the 70,000 acres, not all of the beets having yet been delivered, will approximate 770,000 tons. The factories are paying \$12 a ton, which means \$9,240,000 for the farmers. The tops of the beets, undesired by the factory, bring 75 cents a ton for forage purposes. The cultivation is largely done by Russians, Mexicans and Japanese.

LOWER MILK PRICE POSSIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following a meeting of the sales committee of the New England Milk Producers Association, it was announced that a slight reduction in the price of milk is under consideration. It was said that a decline in the price of grain had reduced the cost of producing milk a little but that scarcity of labor had kept labor costs about the same. The amount of reduction has not been determined.

MUSIC

Boston Notes

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The ninth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given on December 23, was as follows: Mozart overture to the Opera "Don Giovanni"; Mozart, concerto in E flat for two pianos; d'Indy, "The Search for God" from "La Légende de Saint-Christophe"; Malipiero, "Impressions from Nature"; Delius, dance rhapsody. The d'Indy piece was performed for

Schumann's quintet, op. 44, for piano and strings. This concert is open to the public.

Chicago Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Beethoven was celebrated by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, December 17 and 18, by a program which was made up entirely of the master's works. These comprised the overture to "King Stephen," the fourth and seventh symphonies and two vocal compositions, which were interpreted by Edward Johnson. With an orchestra as fine as that conducted by Frederick Stock and with so admirable an artist as Mr. Johnson elected to the business of making as much as possible of Beethoven's vocal inspirations, it would seem as if nothing more could have been desired to cause the worship of the Bonn master to result in something extremely moving. Withal, the solemnity was not such as stirred the heart to rapturous joy, and that in spite of the fact that Mr. Stock's musicians performed their tasks with wonder-working skill. Beethoven, it would seem, is beginning to show signs of wear. His barrel of symphonies has been turned over numberless times and it is showing places that have rubbed thin. It was interesting to observe that the vitality of Mozart's music—a symphony and a piano concerto of that master have been recent offerings—has been less impaired by the processes of time than has that of his later colleague.

Edward Johnson sang with great beauty of tone and feeling an aria from "The Mount of Olives" and the song "Adelaide," but both those compositions were obviously of another day and age. At the opera has been produced one novelty—Leoncavallo's "Edipo Re," which already has been reviewed in these columns. Its chief productions otherwise have been Verdi's "Falstaff," which was revived December 15, and "Linda di Chamounix," which was given the following evening. A truly remarkable performance was presented of Verdi's work, one in which there was charm of vocal tone, impeccable ensemble, admirable histrionism, Giacomo Rimini, in the part of Falstaff, accomplished some of the best work that has hitherto been heard from him. Mr. Marinuzzi, who prepared the production, had good reason to be proud of the results which he attained. Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix" is a dreary composition, its melodies are trite and its action fluffed, but at least it gave Mme. Galli-Curci excellent opportunities to exploit that brilliant gymnastic of which she is, perhaps, the foremost living exponent. Delibes' "Lakme," which was presented at the matinee on December 18, again brought forward Mme. Galli-Curci in the title rôle. She had been heard in it in company with Lucien Muratore two seasons before, but neither of those artists had made their listeners believe that his and her election to the interpretation of Delibes' music had been altogether warranted by the results which they achieved. On this later occasion Mme. Galli-Curci was much more successful and Tito Schipa, who was the successor of Mr. Muratore in the tenor part, sang with fluent charm of tone and elegance of style. On December 19 Cleofonte Campanini was remembered in a special concert to which the patrons and subscribers to the opera were admitted free and in which the principal artists of the company appeared.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—During the past eight days we have had two concerts by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra that were fair tests of the versatility of this organization. For the first of these concerts a Mozart symphony, the Strauss tone poem "Tod und Verklärung" and Kubelick were placed in juxtaposition. In some respects this combination did not produce quite so much dissension of musical interests as might have been expected, for Mr. Oberholfer, placed the symphony, the Koechel 504 in D minor, before the tone poem and while there was a slight sense of shock in being transported from the genial atmosphere of the eighteenth century into the musical perplexities of the

Minneapolis Notes

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twentieth, it was not so difficult to attune oneself to an appreciation of both extremes after the process of mental adjustment had been completed.

The symphony was played extremely well, for Mr. Oberholfer understands Mozart. Every phrase was measured with that exactness of expression that brings a feeling of intimacy. The orchestra did not always respond with quite the desired unanimity, particularly in the lighter moods; but it was a notable first performance of a work that we shall doubtless hear more frequently from now on.

The Strauss work with its greater orchestral exactions was given with wonderful fidelity. It is conceivable that the same message might be condensed, simplified and clarified and gain in power by the operation; but Strauss does not work that way. He is not content with simplicity of statement.

Last Thursday and Friday nights were dedicated to the memory of Beethoven and in commemoration of the master's one hundred and fiftieth birthday the third "Leonore" overture and the seventh symphony were played. Never in the history of the Minneapolis orchestra have we come to such a realization of the fact that no composer has surpassed him in the attributes that make music the most divine of the arts. In prophetic vision, in sustained beauty, in simplicity, in majesty of expression he stands supreme. Some have been granted occasional glimpses of the supernatural heights upon which Beethoven dwelt, but to none has been accorded the privilege of standing there and visioning the world and man as he did. Written at a time when the dread of permanent loss of hearing had become a practical reality, this work eliminates all question of personal suffering and opens into a world of ineffable loveliness, out of which are kept all the sordid, carking cares that rack humanity.

The entire work was performed with intense appreciation of this content. In the third movement particularly the contrasting themes were beautifully worked out, joy over the abundance that nature provides, with a heavenly song of thanksgiving recurring again and again. The imagination of man has its limits; but it seems as if in this movement Beethoven had swept beyond the boundaries and in a passion of ecstasy and devotion had reached up and touched the eternal, uniting it with the finest quality of earthly happiness of which humanity is capable. Nor was the final movement one whit inferior in the presentation of the salient qualities. The orchestra played it as if Beethoven had led them to the topmost pinnacle of youth, hope and buoyant exhilaration and offered them the beauties of the world if they would stretch out their hands to receive them. It was a great performance, with every man in the orchestra keyed up to the highest pitch.

Katherine Goodson was the soloist and gave a reading of the Brahms concerto in D minor that was quite in keeping with the occasion. This great artist brought all her physical, musical and intellectual endowment to the performance, and the result was an interpretation surpassing anything heard this year.

Hawawake's

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



This is a little song of happiness.

A letter from Kansas City, Mo., tells us that the Wana-maker announcements, appearing in these columns, are read with interest.

Which reminds us of the fact that thousands of visitors, from many parts of the country, visit New York daily.

We want all of them to feel free to use the conveniences that this store has provided.

Many a happy hour can be spent here. It is not necessary to make purchases in order to enjoy the features of service.

Somebody has said that this is the Standard Store of America.

We hope that term applies to the good things we try to do.

"GOOD SENSE" A Shoe for all ages



The
**Coward
Shoe**

Nearly fifty years ago the Coward "Good Sense" shoe was first manufactured. It was awarded instant acceptance, then, and received the flattery of many imitators.

Most of the others have since abandoned "Good Sense" for "happy styles," but the Coward "Good Sense" shoe has steadily grown in popularity and today we are manufacturing and selling more of these friendly shoes than ever before.

True to the foot from heel to toe and made from the softest seasoned leathers, "Good Sense" combines easy, helpful, thoroughgoing comfort with dignity of appearance.

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren St.)

Sold Nowhere Else

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CENTRAL BANK PLAN
FOR BRITISH EMPIRE

Proposal Is Put Forward by
Financier to Facilitate Busi-
ness Through More Simplified
Book Transactions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A proposal was recently put forward by Mr. J. F. Darling, in a paper read to a Congress in Toronto of representatives from the British Empire Chambers of Commerce, for the foundation of a central bank for the whole of the British Empire. The proposal was originated in 1917, and Mr. Darling is a banker of great practical experience. His scheme has been actively canvassed and discussed since then in the city of London. The proposal is that, just as transfers between, say, Liverpool and London, are effected by book entries which do not disturb the aggregate amount of the resources pooled by the different banks at the Bank of England, so transfers between London and Montreal or Sydney could be effected by cross entries in the books of a central Empire bank with which all the banks in the British Empire would have an account.

Solves Exchange Troubles

Exchange difficulties, like those which exist today between England and Australia, would thus be eliminated; there would be a common British Empire currency, and the central bank would be prepared at any time to transfer funds from one part of the Empire to another at par. The Empire currency would be secured on self-liquidating bills of exchange, representing goods in transit or from any place within the British Empire, and the total resources of the participating banks at the central Empire bank would normally not vary except when any particular bank had occasion to adjust the proportion of its reserves to its outstanding liabilities. This ambitious scheme is inspired by consideration of the simple fact that every credit involves a debit; and it is claimed that in this way within the Empire could be stimulated and the repayment of the British debt to the United States could be greatly accelerated.

For the present there seems little prospect of any such comprehensive proposal gaining acceptance, though it is believed that this scheme of Mr. Darling's has influential support. Meanwhile, South Africa has established a central reserve bank of its own, very much on the lines of a proposal of Mr. Strakosch, which also appeared originally in pamphlet form. "In countries where there is no central bank of issue, one should be established," so reads the fourteenth recommendation of the committee on currency exchange of the Brussels International Conference. It would not be surprising if a serious attempt were made to carry out this recommendation within the chief constituent countries of the British Empire.

Position in Australia

The present position in Australia is particularly unsatisfactory to British trade. The Commonwealth Bank, established in 1911, is owned by the Government and competes with other banks in a way which makes banking cooperation with the mother country practically impossible. It is very far from being free from political influence, as the Brussels Conference said that all banks of issue should be; and a solution of the existing difficulties due to a shortage of Australian funds in London is effectively prevented. So far as Australia is concerned, there is everything to gain by any method of coordinating the banking policy of the Empire, not through any chimerical scheme of Empire currency or central Empire bank, but simply by the institution of something analogous to the federal reserve system, with British banking at home may cooperate with the central banks in the colonies.

Mr. Darling claims that his proposals were very well received in Toronto, and more especially that no difficulties were anticipated on account of the necessity, which would certainly arise under his scheme, of restricting the right of a participating government to inflate its currency at will. If an Empire currency could be accepted as a practicable proposal in Canada, there should be little opposition awaiting the advocates of more modest schemes of coordination. At present it is said to be easier for London to cooperate with New York than with Montreal. There are movements on foot in London which aim at removing this reproach and linking up the banking system at home with those of all the chief constituents of the British Empire.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices dropped slightly yesterday, opening from unchanged to 1/4 cent lower. December closed at 1.71, March at 1.65 1/2 and May at 1.61 1/4. Corn opened 1/2 cent off to 1/2 cent advance. December corn closed at 65 1/2, May at 74 1/4 and July at 74 1/4. Early sales of hogs ranged from 25 to 40 cents higher. January pork closed at 23.40, January lard at 13.00 and May lard at 13.50. January ribs closed at 11.62.

JAPANESE BUDGET APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO, Japan—The Japanese Cabinet has approved of the budget, which totals 1,562,000,000 yen, a yen being about 24 in English money. Of this amount 735,000,000 represent expenditure on armaments; the navy takes 408,000,000, of which 144,000,000 represent new construction; and the army 245,000,000.

LOWER BONDS GIVE
HIGHER INTEREST

New Offerings and Efforts to
Avoid Taxes Among Reasons
for Declines in Quotations

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Extensive new offerings of bonds in 1920, selling to record prices and thereby avoid paying taxes, and general conditions have forced industrial bonds to some seven points below last year's average level at a corresponding period.

The increase in the purchasing power of the dollar in recent months, and the promise of an easier money situation, conditions which in the past have been recognized as fundamentals usually resulting in rising bond values, appear to be without effect for a time.

It is the belief of those close to the bond market that the volume of new offerings will, from now on, fall off considerably, and that the money stringency will ease after the turn of the year. For these reasons bond men are predicting a rise in bond values, and are calling attention to the unusual opportunities now offered in industrial bonds.

The following table shows the 1917 high prices, the current prices and yield of some industrial bonds, together with the average number of times interest has been earned since 1917:

NEW ZINC ROLLING
MILL FOR NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Zinc slabs, manufactured from zinc ore by the electro-thermic process based on the method of de Laval, have for some years been produced at Sunflokken, near Sarpeborg, by the Norsk Elektrisk Metallindustri. At the present time there is being commenced the building of a rolling mill for zinc plates. The mill is being built for an output of five tons of zinc plates a day. Plates from the very thinnest for packing and wrapping, to plates of one inch thickness, will be produced after the New Year when the new mills will commence operations. It is expected that the mill, the first of its kind in Scandinavia, will cover the consumption of zinc plates in Norway, and, in addition, leave a surplus for export.

MOUNTAIN OF IRON
IN MEXICO IS SOLD

MONTREY, Mexico—The Cerro Moreado Mountain in Durango, regarded as the greatest mountain of iron in the world and said to contain enough metal to supply the world for 30 years, has been bought by Fundición de Hierro y Asera de Montreay, a Mexican steel company here.

The mountain has made Durango famous as "the Iron City." It is almost solid iron, the ore assaying 75 to 90 per cent pure metal. Before Cortez came in 1519, it was famed among the Aztecs. Ever since it has yielded from almost continuously, although before the days of railroads, when the iron was manufactured with wooden machinery and water power, comparatively little was taken out. In recent years the greater part of Mexico's iron has come from this famous mountain, but its ores are so vast it appears to have been hardly scratched by these centuries of development.

The steel plant here is a strictly Mexican concern, only about one-eighth of its stock being held in the United States, and is one of the most progressive concerns in Mexico. Railroad rails and structural iron and steel are the principal products of the company.

GOODYEAR TIRE FINANCING

AKRON, Ohio—Stockholders of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company at their annual meeting voted in favor of a \$500,000 mortgage loan on the physical property of the company, to cover the company's new financing plan. Frank S. Monnett, Columbus attorney, whose suit to throw the company into the hands of a receiver, was quashed on Thursday, attempted to block the plan. His amendment to the motion to renege was voted down.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$30,559,530 reserve in excess of legal requirement. This is an increase of \$22,337,330 from last week.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings show an aggregate of \$3,375,254,000, an increase of 9.1 per cent over last year. Outside of New York there was an increase of 12 per cent over a year ago.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS SOLD

NEW YORK, New York—Transfer of two stock exchange seats at \$77,500 each was announced Thursday. This compares with the last previous price of \$95,000 paid for a seat, and the record figure of \$115,000 in January, 1918.

ADJUSTING STEEL
PRICES AND WAGES

Independents Announce Reductions in Both, Putting Them on More Even Level With Big Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Readjustments with downward tendencies in wages and prices are the trend of the times in the steel industry. Independents have reduced the price on rails to \$49 and \$47 a ton for bessemer and open hearth. This simply places them on a level with the United States Steel Corporation, which has been running at that figure and naturally has booked a large number of orders for 1921 delivery.

Based upon inquiries it is estimated that orders for rails will be fairly heavy next year and at even quotations the independents expect a big share of this business. While independents were quoting \$10 above the Steel Corporation, the railroads favored the latter precisely because of the possibility that the Commerce Commission paid \$57 per ton for rails when the Steel Corporation's price was \$10 below that figure. Independents held prices above the Steel Corporation because production costs were higher. This situation is to be partly corrected by new wage scales effective January 1, in which the men are asked to share decline prices for steel products. The Steel Corporation, however, plans no reduction in the wages of its men.

Market Is Dull

The steel market is dull, but after the turn of the year a start toward improvement is expected. The United States Steel Corporation operations are maintained at 85 to 90 per cent, but the average among leading independent producers is from 40 to 70 per cent.

The amount of new business coming to the books of the mills is underestimated in some reports. Pennsylvania Railroad has increased its steel rail reservations for 1921 from 150,000 to 200,000 tons, and final allocations have been made as follows: Carnegie and Illinois Steel 50,000 tons each; Bethlehem and Cambria Steel 45,000 tons each; Lackawanna Steel 10,000 tons. Reservation is for open hearth rails at \$47 per ton.

A 3400-ton plate inquiry from the Texas Company, attractive business under present conditions, brought no price below the 2500 Pittsburgh basis. Another order, 1000 tons, came from the Pennsylvania Railroad. The American Locomotive Company is further testing the market on 1800 tons of plates.

The Donner Steel Company has closed orders for 4000 tons of plates with the Texas Company and 2000 with the American Locomotive. It reports inquiries better than during the past few weeks.

Blast Furnace Report

Blast furnace operations at the end of November dropped to the lowest point of the year. This was brought about by the loss of 34 active stacks the past month, equally divided between merchant and non-merchant plants, making a total net decline of 82 stacks since September. The number of furnaces in blast November 30 was 256. Total pig iron production in November was 3,229,576 tons, compared with 3,238,341 in October.

The season's iron ore movement from Lake Superior ranges closed with a total approximating 60,000,000 tons, a very creditable performance considering conditions at various stages. Movement in 1919 was 48,812,522 tons, and in 1918 62,836,172 tons.

The composite market average of 15 leading products compiled by Iron Trade Review again is lower at \$54.24, compared with \$63.75 in November, \$68.86 in September, \$55.20 in December, 1919, and \$23.37 in December, 1918.

Consumption of steel rails in the United States the last five years has averaged about 30 per cent below the normal consumption of the preceding 15 years. Shortage on the part of the railroads is enough, it is estimated, to require an annual production of well over 4,000,000 tons the next five years.

The total consumption in 15 years, 1900 to 1914, inclusive, was 40,420,754 tons, or an annual average of approximately 2,700,000. However, in the five years, 1915 to 1919, with a total of 10,338,555, the average fell to 2,067,311.

Average Consumption

The average consumption the last five years is about 400,000, 850,000, and 600,000 tons below the average of the three preceding five-year periods, or approximately 700,000 below the average of the 15-year period. Thus in the five years, 1915 to 1919, inclusive, there is a shortage of 3,500,000 tons indicated. The 1914 consumption was also about 900,000 tons below the average, and would bring the total shortage to 4,400,000 tons. Adding the 1920 shortage, estimated at nearly 1,000,000 tons, the total would be increased to 5,400,000.

Experts claim these factors, added to 5,400,000 tons shown by decrease in consumption totals, mean an existing shortage of well over 10,000,000 tons. Adding this to the next five years' requirements, which certainly will not be less than the average of 10 years ago, or 13,500,000 tons, the total production needed would be 23,500,000 tons, a yearly production of well over 4,000,000.

CANADA'S GROWING
COTTON INDUSTRY

Exports From the Dominion in 1919 Amounted to \$3,492,205, and \$506,907 in 1915

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—The growth of the Canadian export trade in cotton manufactures, from \$506,907 in 1915 to \$3,492,205 in 1919, shows something of the expansion of the Canadian hosiery and knit goods industry, which in 1919 had 114 plants with an investment of \$34,149,000, and an output worth \$45,000,000 according to a recent statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ontario, which has the largest number of plants, also has the largest capitalization, no less than \$26,406,228 of the Dominion's total in the industry being found in that province. The investment in Quebec is \$4,313,803, in the maritime provinces \$2,660,075, and in the western provinces \$769,488. Land, buildings, and fixtures represent \$7,150,263; materials and stocks on hand, \$12,679,303; cash, operating accounts, etc., \$6,634,028.

The number of persons employed in the industry in 1919 was 12,995, of whom 4054 were male and 8941 female. The salaries and wages paid during the year represented \$8,461,739.

FINANCIAL NOTES

From the first of the year to September 30 the aggregate production of mines, smelters and refineries in the Province of Ontario showed an increased valuation of \$6,000,000, as compared with the 1919 figures. The gold output for the nine months was 42,397 fine ounces, worth \$8,735,768, an increase of \$1,161,182 over the corresponding period last year. In silver the production was 7,831,143 ounces, worth \$8,435,068, as compared with 7,475,396 ounces, valued at \$7,898,220, for the first nine months in 1919.

During the nine months ending September, 1920, Canada produced 945,328 short tons of steel, as compared with 770,053 tons during the corresponding period in 1919. For the same period 4,488 short tons of pig-iron was produced, as compared with 710,114 short tons for the first nine months of 1919.

Stockholders of the Motor Car Company have authorized an increase in capital from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. No stock dividend was issued, business conditions being such it was not deemed advisable. This means directors may take such action at such time as they see fit without calling another meeting of stockholders.

The Liberty National Bank and New York Trust Company are arranging to merge. Mortimer N. Buckner, president of the New York Trust Company, and Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Liberty National, authorized the statement that negotiations were pending looking to possible merger. The new institution will be known as the New York Trust Company. Combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of both institutions amount to about \$27,000,000.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE
INQUIRY ON SALES

NEW YORK, New York—Replogie steel, which unsettled affairs on the stock market by its sudden drop of almost 22 points earlier in the week, took another decline yesterday that carried it from Thursday's close of 49 to 30, thence it rallied five points. It is understood that the exchange authorities are investigating the recent transactions in this stock as well as similar movements in Vanadium and Houston Oil.

The usual holiday dullness marked the session yesterday, only 635,300 shares being dealt in. The shorts put out new lines and there was some reaction among the speculative issues. The stocks were generally canceled in the last hour and the close was heavy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
U. S. Liberty 3 1/2%	83.90	83.96
U. S. Liberty 4%	84.52	84.50
U. S. Liberty 4 1/2%	85.00	85.00
U. S. Liberty 5%	85.50	85.50
U. S. Liberty 5 1/2%	86.00	86.00
U. S. Liberty 6%	86.50	86.50
U. S. Liberty 6 1/2%	87.00	87.00
U. S. Liberty 7%	87.50	87.50
U. S. Liberty 7 1/2%	88.00	88.00
U. S. Liberty 8%	88.50	88.50
U. S. Liberty 8 1/2%	89.00	89.00
U. S. Liberty 9%	89.50	89.50
U. S. Liberty 9 1/2%	90.00	90.00
U. S. Liberty 10%	90.50	90.50
U. S. Liberty 10 1/2%	91.00	91.00
U. S. Liberty 11%	91.50	91.50
U. S. Liberty 11 1/2%	92.00	92.00
U. S. Liberty 12%	92.50	92.50
U. S. Liberty 12 1/2%	93.00	93.00
U. S. Liberty 13%	93.50	93.50
U. S. Liberty 13 1/2%	94.00	94.00
U. S. Liberty 14%	94.50	94.50
U. S. Liberty 14 1/2%	95.00	95.00
U. S. Liberty 15%	95.50	95.50
U. S. Liberty 15 1/2%	96.00	96.00
U. S. Liberty 16%	96.50	96.50
U. S. Liberty 16 1/2%	97.00	97.00
U. S. Liberty 17%	97.50	97.50
U. S. Liberty 17 1/2%	98.00	98.00
U. S. Liberty 18%	98.50	98.50
U. S. Liberty 18 1/2%	99.00	99.00
U. S. Liberty 19%	99.50	99.50
U. S. Liberty 19 1/2%	100.00	100.00
U. S. Liberty 20%	100.50	100.50
U. S. Liberty 20 1/2%	101.00	101.00
U. S. Liberty 21%	101.50	101.50
U. S. Liberty 21 1/2%	102.00	102.00
U. S. Liberty 22%	102.50	102.50
U. S. Liberty 22 1/2%	103.00	103.00
U. S. Liberty 23%	103.50	103.50
U. S. Liberty 23 1/2%	104.00	104.00
U. S. Liberty 24%	104.50	104.50
U. S. Liberty 24 1/2%	105.00	105.00
U. S. Liberty 25%	105.50	105.50
U. S. Liberty 25 1/2%	106.00	106.00
U. S. Liberty 26%	106.50	106.50
U. S. Liberty 26 1/2%	107.00	107.00
U. S. Liberty 27%	107.50	107.50
U. S. Liberty 27 1/2%	108.00	108.00
U. S. Liberty 28%	108.50	108.50
U. S. Liberty 28 1/2%	109.00	109.00
U. S. Liberty 29%	109.50	109.50
U. S. Liberty 29 1/2%	110.00	110.00
U. S. Liberty 30%	110.50	110.50
U. S. Liberty 30 1/2%	111.00	111.00
U. S. Liberty 31%	111.50	111.50
U. S. Liberty 31 1/2%	112.00	112.00
U. S. Liberty 32%	112.50	112.50
U. S. Liberty 32 1/2%	113.00	113.00
U. S. Liberty 33%	113.50	113.50
U. S. Liberty 33 1/2%	114.00	114.00
U. S. Liberty 34%	114.50	114.50
U. S. Liberty 34 1/2%	115.00	115.00
U. S. Liberty 35%	115.50	115.50
U. S. Liberty 35 1/2%	116.00	116.00
U. S. Liberty 36%	116.50	116.50
U. S. Liberty 36 1/2%	117.00	117.00
U. S. Liberty 37%	117.50	117.50
U. S. Liberty 37 1/2%	118.00	118.00
U. S. Liberty 38%	118.50	118.50
U. S. Liberty 38 1/2%	119.00	119.00
U. S. Liberty 39%	119.50	119.50
U. S. Liberty 39 1/2%	120.00	120.00
U. S. Liberty 40%	120.50	120.50
U. S. Liberty 40 1/2%	121.00	121.00
U. S. Liberty 41%	121.50	121.50
U. S. Liberty 41 1/2%	122.00	122.00
U. S. Liberty 42%	122.50	122.50
U. S. Liberty 42 1/2%	123.00	123.00
U. S. Liberty 43%	123.50	123.50
U. S. Liberty 43 1/2%	124.00	124.00
U. S. Liberty 44%	124.50	124.50
U. S. Liberty 44 1/2%	125.00	125.00
U. S. Liberty 45%	125.50	125.50
U. S. Liberty 45 1/2%	126.00	126.00
U. S. Liberty 46%	126.50	126.50
U. S. Liberty 46 1/2%	127.00	127.00
U. S. Liberty 47%	127.50	127.50
U. S. Liberty 47 1/2%	128.00	128.00
U. S. Liberty 48%	128.50	128.50
U. S. Liberty 48 1/2%	129.00	129.00
U. S. Liberty 49%	129.50	129.50
U. S. Liberty 49 1/2%	130.00	130.00
U. S. Liberty 50%	130.50	130.50
U. S. Liberty 50 1/2%	131.00	131.00
U. S. Liberty 51%	131.50	131.50
U. S. Liberty 51 1/2%	132.00	132.00
U. S. Liberty 52%	132.50	132.50
U. S. Liberty 52 1/2%	133.00	133.00
U. S. Liberty 53%	133.50	133.50
U. S. Liberty 53 1/2%	134.00	134.00
U. S. Liberty 54%	134.50	134.50
U. S. Liberty 54 1/2%	135.00	135.00
U. S. Liberty 55%	135.50	135.50
U. S. Liberty 55 1/2%	136.00	136.00
U. S. Liberty 56%	136.50	136.50
U. S. Liberty 56 1/2%	137.00	137.00
U. S. Liberty 57%	137.50	137.50
U. S. Liberty 57 1/2%	138.00	138.00
U. S. Liberty 58%	138.50	138.50
U. S. Liberty 58 1/2%	139.00	139.00
U. S. Liberty 59%	139.50	139.50
U. S. Liberty 59 1/2%	140.00	140.00
U. S. Liberty 60%	140.50	140.50
U. S. Liberty 60 1/2%	141.00	141.00
U. S. Liberty 61%	141.50	141.50
U. S. Liberty 61 1/2%	142.00	142.00
U. S. Liberty 62%	142.50	142.50
U. S. Liberty 62 1/2%	143.00	143.00
U. S. Liberty 63%	143.50	143.50
U. S. Liberty 63 1/2%	144.00	144.00
U. S. Liberty 64%	144.50	144.50
U. S. Liberty 64 1/2%	145.00	145.00
U. S. Liberty 65%	145.50	145.50
U. S. Liberty 65 1/2%	146.00	146.00
U. S. Liberty 66%	146.50	146.50
U. S. Liberty 66 1/2%	147.00	147.00
U. S. Liberty 67%	147.50	

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CALIFORNIA HAS
A FINE RECORD

Expects to Make a Strong Showing Against Ohio State University Football Team in the New Year's Day Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BERKELEY, California—With the invitation to represent the west at Pasadena on New Year's Day against the Ohio State University team, the University of California reached the climax of the most successful season of football in her history. Going through a schedule including opponents of all classes, the Blue and Gold eleven has never been near defeat. The schedule has been such that California has defeated, or beaten teams which have defeated, every eleven of consequence west of the Rockies. They have scored a total of 482 points against 14 by their opponents.

Seven days after the opening of practice at the university the team ran up a 21-to-0 victory over the San Francisco Olympic Club team despite the latter's advantage in training. The following week the Mare Island Sailors visited Berkeley. This team was practically as good as the Olympic Club, later holding the club to a close score, but California was rounding into shape and the game turned out to be a farce, the Bears winning 83 to 0. The following week St. Mary's College of Oakland was swamped 127 to 0.

Real competition was expected when the University of Nevada appeared on the field for the next contest. The invaders presented a good line and a fast backfield. They had a good assortment of tricky plays and gained spasmodically. However, the Blue and Gold line was never vulnerable, and on the offense it tore great holes in the Nevada defense through which the backs plunged for a total of 79 points. Nevada finally crossed the Blue and Gold line on a trick formation for the first score of the year, a fumble by California having allowed the ball to get into Nevada's possession within striking distance of the goal.

The University of Utah after a particularly successful season in the Rocky Mountain states last year, found a place on the Bruin schedule this year. They were defeated 63 to 0. The game, as all others before, resembled a track meet rather than a gridiron contest.

On October 30 the conference schedule opened and California faced the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon. The result was in doubt until the final quarter when the Bruins, who had been unable to gain consistently during the earlier periods, seemed to find themselves and smashed through the northerners for two touchdowns. Oregon scored on a trick formation, a substitute came onto the field and one of the players walked off, the referee did not report to the referee but slipped off unnoticed while the retiring player far down the field turned to receive a long forward pass. This accounted for the second and last score against the Blue and Gold. The two-day trip which is necessary in reaching the northern colleges from California acts as a great handicap on the traveling team. This of course, works the other way when the northerners come south. The final count was 17 to 7.

Against Washington State College, considered the pick of the northwest, California ran up a 46-to-0 score. The game was never in doubt as California scored within the first five minutes and held the Washington backs safely throughout.

The game against Stanford drew a crowd of some 30,000 people. No public sale of seats was held as the student and alumni bodies of the two institutions reserved all available space in the bleachers. California seemed out of form during the early periods, the third quarter ending with the score 17 to 0 in their favor. However, during the fourth period they seemed to have worn down the defense of the Cardinal and smashed over for three more touchdowns, the game ending with the count 38 to 0. This game concluded the Conference schedule and the team was disbanded. However, training was resumed at the middle of this month for the game at Pasadena against the Ohio team, which has won the "Big Ten" Conference title.

While the preliminary games gave no definite line on the variety's caliber, especially so far as defense went, the larger intercollegiate games which followed were successively regarded as real tests for the class of the team. However, each team was swamped with the same apparent ease. The watcher was always under the impression that a great reserve power lay in the team should it be compelled to extend itself.

There have been no particular stars on the California team this year. It has been a machine, and a well-drilled, powerful machine. The first team has lined up as follows during the greater part of the year: Berkeley and Muller ends, McMillan and Dean tackles, Majors and Cranmer guards, Latham center, Sprott and Toomey halves, Erb quarter, Morrison fullback. Of these men it may be said that Muller is regarded as one of the best ends in the country. He is easily the best in the west. McMillan is a power at tackle on both offense and defense, while Cranmer is as consistent a player as ever played. He has played all of every game but one, and played part of that one. Sprott and Toomey are fast backs capable of line and end gains. Morrison is a fine kicker and a good ground gainer. Erb runs as good interference as any man on the coast and is a consummate field general.

CHANGE UNLIKELY IN
HUDSON RIVER RACE

NEW YORK, New York—Prospects of changing the distance of the big eight-oared varsity race of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association which will take place on the Hudson River next year are not very bright according to C. H. Mapes, chairman of the board of stewards. Two of the institutions which have been invited to take part in the regatta, University of Wisconsin and the United States Naval Academy, have expressed a preference for the three-mile distance. Columbia University has expressed a preference for the four-mile distance, and the other colleges which make up the regatta are being sounded on the proposition.

Mr. Mapes has also announced that the annual race for the Childs cup will be held on the Harlem River, and that Columbia, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania will be the only colleges eligible for the event. Last year the United States Naval Academy won the race, but it has been decided to confine the event in future to the three universities which have controlled the race. In 1922 the race will be held on Lake Carnegie at Princeton and in 1923 on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia.

MISSOURI HAS
FIVE VETERANS

Short-Passing Game of Basketball Will Be Continued Under the Coaching of J. C. Ruby, Last Year's Varsity Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
COLUMBIA, Missouri—With a nucleus of five letter men from last season's championship team the University of Missouri will have a basketball five that is expected to make a strong bid for the 1921 Missouri Valley Conference championship. Although the first game on the schedule does not come until the first week in January the squad has been in training and in almost daily practice since November 1.

This year the Missouri basketball team will retain the same style of play that was inaugurated by Dr. W. E. Meanwell, former coach and director of athletics here, now coach of basketball at the University of Wisconsin. This style, known as the short-pass method, has been most successfully employed at Missouri and the Missouri team is the only one in the Conference using it. That the team might not have to change to another style, following the departure of Meanwell, the services of J. C. Ruby, a star on the team last season, were engaged. He will be the floor coach of the team. Z. G. Clevenger, the new director of athletics, will have general charge of the coaching of the team. At the Kansas State Agricultural College, where Clevenger coached basketball, he made a record as one of the best basketball coaches in the Conference.

George Browning '21 has been elected captain of the five. He has played guard at Missouri for two years. G. L. Williams '22 will again play the position of center. Last season he was the unanimous choice for all-Valley center on the mythical five. L. W. Wacker '21, G. A. Bond '21, and R. Coffey '21 are the other letter men who seem certain to win positions again on the team. In addition to these, in the squad which has been narrowed down to 15 men by the coaches, there are several men from last year's squad and from last year's freshman team, who are showing up well at practice. Among these are: J. A. Browning '23, a brother of Captain Browning; H. A. Fox '23; Herbert Bunker '23, a member of the varsity football team; C. W. Campbell '23 and F. X. Moore '22. Missouri will play 18 Conference contests. The schedule for the season follows:

January 7 and 8—Iowa State College at Columbia; 14 and 15—Washington University at Columbia; 21 and 22—University of Oklahoma at Norman; 28 and 29—University of Kansas at Columbia. February 4 and 5—Washington University at St. Louis; 11 and 12—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; 18 and 19—Drake University at Columbia; 25 and 26—University of Kansas at Lawrence. March 4 and 5—Kansas State Agricultural College at Columbia.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES
OPENING ON TUESDAY

NEW YORK, New York—Cable messages received here from Samuel Hardy, captain of the United States lawn tennis team now at Auckland, stated that the players were in excellent form and keen for the opening Davis Cup matches, which begin next Tuesday. The New Zealand climate has enabled the challenging team to round into perfect playing condition and the players are looking forward to the contest for the international championship with confidence.

The order of play and the final selection of the players, who will meet in the four singles and one doubles match will not be announced until Monday under the 24-hour clause governing the contest. All reserved seats for the matches have been sold and a capacity throng of spectators will witness the three-day tournament which will decide the possession of the international tennis trophy.

McFALL IS REELECTED
EASTON, Pennsylvania—Jesse McFall '22, was reelected captain of the Lafayette College cross-country team at a banquet held recently. McFall is a veteran of three years.

MEN ARE ABSENT
AT OHIO STATE

Football Trip Is Seriously Handicapping the Developing of the Basketball Five—Only Two of the Veterans Are Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Confronted by an inexperienced basketball squad, several members of which will not be able to practice until after the holidays because of the trip the football team has taken to Pasadena, California, for the New Year's Day football game, Coach G. M. Trautman of Ohio State University is facing an exceedingly hard task this year.

Only two members of the last year's team are available and neither played regularly all of the 1919-20 season. These two men are Capt. W. V. Slyker '22 and A. P. Greenspun '23. Slyker is a guard and very consistent although not a brilliant player, while Greenspun is small and fast, but not a good passer.

Of the new men the most promising is H. H. Blair '23, who was the star forward on the freshman team last year. Blair also is a football player. He is a big, fast athlete, an excellent floor man and good shot. In high school he was considered the best player in the State. Two other football players who are counted on to aid the basketball team after their return to the university, following their cross-country journey, are H. H. Workman '23, quarterback of the football team, and J. L. Taylor '22, who played guard. Workman is noted for his ability as a passer and is also fast on the indoor floor. Taylor is a back guard.

At the present time E. R. Patterson '23 is playing back guard, but is hardly in a class with A. J. Nemecek '21, who played last year but who has played his three years. In the first practice game of the season against Wittenberg College, which Ohio State won in the last few seconds of play 27 to 26, C. E. Taylor '22 played center and showed some ability as a good shot and also as a floor man. L. T. Pence '23, another new man, alternated with Greenspun at forward.

Several other men who have been giving promise, but need more developing, are R. L. Dudley '23, G. R. Fenner '21, G. D. Robinson '23, J. W. Finerman '22, and S. A. Deutsch '21. Fenner, Deutsch, Finerman and Dudley are all good baseball players, but too small for Western Conference basketball, while the others lack experience even more than the athletes who performed in the first game, which brought out a woe-laden teamwork on the part of the Buckeyes.

Instead of making the usual holiday trip this winter the Ohio team will remain at home and play both Cornell and Princeton universities, but of course the Buckeyes will not have the services of the football men, who undoubtedly will play regularly in the Big Ten games. Unless these latter athletes return from their trip and immediately start basketball work, it is thought that the team at Ohio State will be poor this year.

PREPARATIONS
FOR BASKETBALL

Games Will Be Sought by University of Chattanooga With Several Southern Quintets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee—Notwithstanding the resignation of Coach W. V. Jarratt and the suspension of Harry Cate '22, veteran guard, the University of Chattanooga basketball team is planning for an unusually pretentious season under Capt. William Redd '23. Games have been sought with Vanderbilt University, University of Tennessee, Nashville Ramblers, Georgia School of Technology, Kentucky State University and other southern college quintets. Prof. J. W. Edwards of the faculty, though not an experienced basketball man, has been appointed to supervise the squad, which is coached by local friends or members of the Chattanooga alumni.

Captain Kedd at center, and Forwards Clarence Raulston '22 and Alfred Clark '21 of last year's first string, are back for service this winter. Eugene Maddox, guard on last year's team, graduated and is now captain of the team representing the Chattanooga College of Law. But for Cate's suspension the team would have returned four regulars. There is an abundance of freshman material to replace the two missing guards. Ernest Krug '24, all-city guard on last year's Chattanooga High School team, is a most promising candidate for the team.

Charles Sullivan '24, with Chattanooga High School and later with the Chattanooga Triangles last year, is a fast-running guard and is expected to add much speed to the team. Everett Johnson '22, at University of Tennessee last year; Harvey Roach '24, Chattanooga High School last year, and Emmett Williams '22, former University of Tennessee guard, are other candidates for the team.

The university has offered its team to represent Chattanooga in a proposed circuit which is to include about 15 southern cities and schools and is intended to make it easy for northern basketball teams, wishing to tour the south, to arrange a schedule. In this

manner, it is believed that the south, which has always been somewhat backward in basketball, could study the game as it is played by the best teams in the country and make much progress in the sport. Southern teams especially need the experience of playing without fouling, the officials in this section being far more lenient than those of the east and middle west.

KANSAS LOSES
FOUR VETERANS

Capt. E. A. Uhrlaub Is Only Regular From Last Year's Basketball Five Now Available for This Year's Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LAWRENCE, Kansas—Although the University of Kansas has less veteran basketball material back this year than any other college in the Missouri Valley Conference, Coach F. C. Allen strongly believes that Kansas will have one of the hardest fighting teams in the race for the championship.

While no other college in the Conference has lost more than one veteran player, Kansas has lost all except one regular player of last year and that player is Capt. E. A. Uhrlaub '21, who plays the center position.

In addition to Captain Uhrlaub there are three players who won their letters in basketball, but not one of the three played as a regular on the team last season. The letter men are R. S. Bennett '21, who won his letter two years ago, but who failed to win a letter last year, G. E. Rody '22, and H. A. Olson '22.

Bennett and Rody played in a number of the games last season for short periods at both guard and forward positions. Olson played in several of the games in both center and guard positions. Bennett and Rody are both fast on the floor, but Olson is rangy and is believed to have the qualifications for a real player.

Another varsity player from last year who is very likely to break into the lineup this year is Kenneth Welch '21. He is short, but fast. Unless some new material is developed before the season opens it seems likely that Rody and Welch will open the season in the forward positions. Captain Uhrlaub at center, with Olson and Bennett at guards.

In discussing his new material Coach Allen said that while he had some men that played a wonderful game in their high school days, they found a great difference when it came to varsity speed and generalship. Active practice has been started and Coach Allen will put in overtime from now on until the opening game in an effort to trim the Kansas team in the best of trim. Kansas will open the season here with Drake University January 6 and 7.

During the coming season Kansas will play 18 Conference games and will meet every college in the Conference with the exception of the University of Nebraska. Coach Allen offered the Nebraska athletic authorities a date, but it was rejected.

TORONTO VARSITY
PLANS SHORT TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—The University of Toronto senior intercollegiate hockey team will leave on Sunday night for a short tour of United States cities. Games will be played in the following places:

December 27, 28—Pittsburgh; December 30, 31, January 1—Cleveland; January 3, 4—Philadelphia vs. Quaker City Team.

The team which will represent the university will be composed of the following players: Goal, Jack Langtry; defense, Beattie, Ramsay (Capt.), Peter McIntyre; centre, William Carr; right wing, Edward Wright; left wing, Joseph Olsen. Subs: Frank Sullivan, Fred Evans, George Westman and Roper Gouinlock.

This is exactly the same team which met the Falcons of Winnipeg here last spring in the finals of the Allan Cup emblematic of the amateur championship of the Dominion. The Falcons, it will be remembered, were victors at the Olympic Games. The team has played one game here this season, being defeated by a score of 4 to 3 in the Sportsmen's Patriotic Association's senior cup series. It is a very fast and highly developed team and should give an excellent account of itself.

FITZGERALD ELECTED AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—For the ninth consecutive time J. T. Fitzgerald has been elected president of the Western Skating Association. He is also chairman of the ice committee appointed by W. H. Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, which has made arrangements to flood 500 lots for school children so they will not have to go far away from home to the big skating ponds. James Whirter was elected first vice-president at the annual meeting, Clayton Everett of Alverno Athletic Association was elected second vice-president, and H. A. Olsen of the Sleipner Athletic Club was elected secretary-treasurer.

SHIELDS PLANNING TO LEAVE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Edward Shields, one of the stars of the University of Pennsylvania swimming team, announced that he soon would leave the university and probably would not compete in the championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Association. He plans to enter business in California.

BRADFORD TEAM
CLAIMS VICTORY

Brought About the Defeat of the Aston Villa Football Eleven on November 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office
LONDON, England—There were some decided reversals of form in the course of matches played in the First Division of the Association Football League on November 27, the most startling of which was probably the smashing defeat of Aston Villa by Bradford. The previous week Villa had entertained the Bradford representatives, and had sent them away defeated by 4 to 1; but the tables were turned most decisively when the Aston Villa players journeyed to Bradford. The Bradford team, which finished eleventh in the final standing of last season's campaign, is no weak organization, despite the fact that it is apparently unable just now to rise from the bottom of the table. It can claim a capable goal keeper in E. Scattergood and fullbacks of no mean ability in S. Blackham and A. Watson. Its halfbacks are not too strong, but in the forward line are found two international players, J. McCandless and R. Turnbull. Both these men won their "cap" last season, when McCandless was selected to represent Ireland against both Wales and Scotland, and Turnbull was chosen for England against Ireland. Both are good class footballers, but, of course, it takes more than two international players to constitute a successful first-league side.

Burnley, whose sojourn at the head of the First Division standing has been longer than anticipated, scored an exceptionally large number of goals at Oldham, the final score reading 7 to 1 in favor of the visitors. The game was somewhat one-sided and developed into a form of shooting practice for the Burnley forwards. Richard Kelly, the international player, scored four goals, W. Cross secured a couple, and T. W. Boyle, another international man, found the net once. This was the highest scoring game in all three English leagues on November 27, the next highest, in the First Division, being that in which Tottenham Hotspur were defeated by 4 goals to 1. Their conquerors, on this occasion, were the men of Preston North End, who, aided by home soil, seemed to find little difficulty in disposing of their opponents. The Chelsea team delighted their optimistic supporters by snatching a narrow victory at Sheffield against the United team of that town. It seems a very short while ago that Chelsea was looked upon—somewhat prematurely, no doubt—as the failure of the season, and yet, with the meeting of success, the well-known club began to climb in the league standing.

Another club which is slowly finding its true form is West Bromwich Albion, the successful competitor in last season's league championship. Although not exactly in the wrong half of the standing, the Albion players have failed to impress, and have lacked the consistency so necessary in a competition spread over such long duration as the league contest. Derby County's play this season has been very much out of accordance with its lowly position in the standing; indeed the Derby men have, on more than one occasion, given some exhilarating displays. The star man of the side is A. E. Quattrill, the international outside left. The latest addition to the team, an Egyptian footballer named Tewfik Abdallah, has not been an unprecedented success, as he appears not to relish the vigorous characteristics of the English professional game.

Everton, one of the leading football clubs, has considerably strengthened its team by the inclusion of S. H. Fazackerley, who was recently secured from Sheffield United. He gave a very sound display against Sunderland and obtained one of the two goals in the match. The other point fell to G. Harrison, also of Everton. The Arsenal team, which is playing excellent football in these days, ran up against a hard proposition in the shape of Huddersfield Town. The game was very full of incident, and a victory by 2 to 0 just about indicates the run of play. The presence of J. A. Paterson, a Scottish player with a high reputation, has imparted no small amount of additional vigor to the Arsenal vanguard, which, ably led by Frederick Pagnam, is becoming a fine match-winning combination. Pagnam himself has been in splendid form, and received a great and merited ovation from the club's supporters when he secured both the winning goals against Huddersfield. An event of considerable local interest was the meeting of Manchester City and Manchester United. In their match of the previous week the result had been a draw of one goal apiece, but on the second occasion the City team made no mistake and triumphed by 3 goals to 0.

PERTICA TO PLAY FOR CUBS
LOS ANGELES, California—William Pertica, pitcher of the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, has been traded to the Chicago National League team for an infielder and an outfielder.

CROFTS HAS DOUBLE OFFICE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—J. W. Crofts '21 of Mt. Vernon, New York, is elected captain of the Williams College track team. He will also lead the Purple relay team this winter.

FRENCH OUTCLASS
OPPOSING ELEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris News Office
PARIS, France—Primary interest in French Rugby football circles, on November 28, was centered in the selection trial between a team representing France and a team representing the Rest. This game was played at Lyon, but the slipperiness of both ground and ball prevented the players from showing to their best advantage. The match, as was anticipated, ended in an easy victory for the French team, which quite outclassed the selected opposition, to score a victory by 17 points to 3. The game did not cause the Frenchmen to extend themselves unduly, and did not bring about any startling revelations. For the Rest, Jaunceval, Pasquier, Lobes and Clement gave quite sound displays.

There were no Rugby football matches in the national championship series on November 28, although there were several closely contested games at Bordeaux, Tarbes, and Toulouse. At Bordeaux there were two games of note, one of which resulted in a 6-to-5 victory for Club Athletique Beglais, over Club Athletique Perigueux, and the other in a pointless draw between Sport Athletique Club Bordelais and Dax. At Tarbes, the Stade Olympique scored a 6-to-0 win against Section Paloise, and Stade Toulousain defeated Biarritz by the wide margin of 23 points to 0. These results, it may be mentioned, caused little surprise.

In Paris, Racing Club maintained undisputed leadership of the local championship standing, but the fact that the two leading clubs are only qualified to enter for the French cup, made the fight for second place a very close affair. Three teams—Stade Français, Olympique, and Generale—seemed likely after the games played November 28 of obtaining the second position, although the success of the last named could have come about only in the event of Stade Français losing two further matches, and Olympique also meeting with defeat. It seemed highly probable that the winner of the match, not then played, between Stade Français and Olympique would finish second in the Parisian championship. The most startling result in Paris was really the defeat of Olympique by Breves, who triumphed in a friendly match, to the extent of 8-to-5. This game provided a striking illustration of the variability of form in the Olympique side.

WELSH IMPROVES
IN HIS SCORING
This Success Brings Up His Goal Aggregate to Eight—Ferguson Still Holds the Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh News Office
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The most noteworthy feature of the goal-scoring in the Scottish Association Football League on November 27 was the quartet of goals scored by Fletcher Welsh, the Third Lanark center forward, formerly of the Heart of Midlothian, Ralith Rovers and Sheffield Wednesday. That success brought Welsh's goal aggregate up to 8, and the three obtained by G. Kinloch, Patrick Thistle, gave him a similar total. There was another triple goalgetter in F. J. Forbes, the Heart of Midlothian center, and he consequently improved his position.

Very few of the top markers were among the scorers, and William Henderson, Airdrieonians, was the only one who found the net. He placed one goal to his credit. Hugh Ferguson, George French and Andrew Cunningham did not score, while John Bell, T. B. McNally and George Henderson were not playing.

Player and club—Goals
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell 21
George French, Greenock Morton 19
Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Rangers 16
W. Henderson, Airdrieonians 16
John Bell, Dundee 13
T. B. McNally, Celtic 12
Joseph Cassidy, Celtic 12
George Henderson, Glasgow Rangers 11
Frank Walker, Third Lanark 11
D. L. Anderson, Hibernians 10
F. J. Forbes, Heart of Midlothian 10
Thomas Cairns, Glasgow Rangers 9
J. Waite, Ralith Rovers 9
W. Neil, Airdrieonians 8
A. Archibald, Glasgow Rangers 8
John Murphy, Heart of Midlothian 8
William Cullen, Third Lanark 8
W. Birrell, Ralith Rovers 8
H. Paton, Clydebank 8
J. Kinloch, Patrick Thistle 8
Fletcher Welsh, Third Lanark 8

GULICK TO LEAD SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, New York—Bertrand Gulick '22 of Kingston, New Jersey, has been elected captain of the Syracuse University football team for 1921. He has been a star tackle on the team for the last two years.

MORRELL ELECTED CAPTAIN

BRUNSWICK, Maine—A. E. Morrell '23, of Wayland, Massachusetts, was elected captain of the 1921 Bowdoin College football team. He served as halfback on this year's eleven.

KELLEY TO LEAD BATES TEAM

LEWISTON, Maine—T. F. Kelley of Gardiner, Maine, who played halfback on the Bates College football team of 1920, has been elected to captain the team next year.

CLARK'S 17TH ANNUAL CRUISE TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN

will start February 2, 1922, by specially chartered large ocean liner, 70 DAYS, first class, at \$600 and up, including shore trips, hotel, guides, drives, etc. Programmes ready and books open May 1st. Tours to Europe May, June, July, 1922.
HAYES STEAMSHIP & TOURIST AGENCY
HENRY L. MULLIGAN, Manager,
10 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

BIRMINGHAM IS
STEADILY RISING

Only Four Teams Obtained Two League Points Out of Eleven Matches Played November 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office
LONDON, England—A curious feature of the games played in the Second Division of the Association Football League on November 27 was the fact that, out of the 11 matches scheduled for decision, only four teams were successful in obtaining two league points. South Shields retained their lead in the standing by defeating Hull City at Hull by 2 clear goals—a very fine performance. Bristol City just scraped through against Notts Forest at Nottingham, H. Kirk scoring the only goal of the match. This victory enabled the Bristol team to creep above Cardiff City, who received a slight check at home from Blackpool. Cardiff, indeed, came very near to winning, and were attacking practically the whole time. Blackpool had a great deal for which to thank their goal-keeper, J. E. Richardson, who made some remarkable saves. H. Tullock and H. Fairhurst also gave him every assistance, and the three of them put up a wonderful defense. J. Evans was the best of the Cardiff forwards.

With Stoke as their visitors, Birmingham gained their seventh successive victory. They ran up 3 goals without response, and, but for over-eagerness in front of goal, would have scored several more. In their previous six matches, Birmingham scored 18 goals against 3. Wolverhampton Wanderers played exceedingly clever football when they succeeded in registering their first away victory, defeating Port Vale by the odd goal in 5. In dire contrast to the performance of the Wolves, Leicester City lost at home for the first time this season, going down badly before Notts County in the score of 3 to 0.

West Ham completely outplayed Stockport County at Upton Park, winning by five clear goals. S. C. Puddefoot claimed two of these, but the honors of the day went to R. Leafe, who had been promoted from the reserve list. This player actually succeeded in performing the hat-trick at his first appearance in the first eleven of the West Ham club. The home goal-keeper, A. E. Hufton, handled the ball only once in the course of the game—a fact that amply proves the superiority of the West Ham team. Of the other London teams, Fulham gave of their best against Sheffield Wednesday, and Clapton Orient took away a point from Rotherham County, although some were of the opinion that the Clapton men should have won on the run of the day's play. Fulham's win must have been most welcome, as they had not previously been credited with a victory at home since the last Saturday in September.

POLO CLUBS TO PLAY
FOR TROPHY IN JUNE

LONDON, England—The Hurlingham Polo Club has announced the receipt of the challenge from the United States Polo Association for a series of matches for the international trophy next June. The challenge will be formally accepted and preparations for the contests, already well advanced, will be continued throughout the winter.

Extensive plans are nearly complete for the accommodation of the largest gathering of spectators that ever witnessed a polo match in England. The Hurlingham clubhouse and stands will be enlarged and the playing field brought to a state of perfection before the opening match. The American players are expected to arrive here about the middle of April.

The first contingent of American ponies has arrived in charge of a special trainer and will be shipped to Tidworth, Salisbury Plains, immediately for training and acclimating. Close to 50 ponies were in the herd.

WEIGHT LIFTING IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris News Office
PARIS, France—At a recent meeting of the Societe Athletique Montmartroise, two world's weight-lifting records—one professional and one amateur—were lowered, the successful athletes being Maurice Deriaz and Duchateau. The former lifted from the ground with one hand a weight of 184 kilograms (approximately 385 pounds), thus improving upon the previous record of 180 kilograms, recently established by Cadine. Duchateau lifted also with one hand a weight of 173 kilograms (approximately 346 pounds) this constituting a world's amateur record.

RAY SIGNED AS PITCHER

STILLWATER, Oklahoma—Wilbur Ray, the only athlete who has won a letter in four different sports at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College here, has signed a contract with the Philadelphia American League team as a pitcher. He will report at the Athletics' spring training camp at Lake Charles, Louisiana, late in February.

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BROADER FOREST
POLICY PROPOSED

Nation-Wide Interests Have
Agreed Upon a Constructive
Program and Will Appeal to
Congress for Needed Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Legisla-
tion to establish an adequate national
forest policy, with proper federal
participation therein, is to be asked of
Congress at this session in a bill which
is shortly to be introduced into both
houses. A comprehensive constructive
program for such a policy, drawn up
by a committee of representatives of
lumber, paper and wood conservation
interests and of forestry associations,
provides for the participation of fed-
eral and state authorities and of
private owners. This is the first time
that such nation-wide interests have
agreed upon a definite constructive
program, said R. S. Kellogg, chair-
man of the committee, to a representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor.

Federal Aid and Encouragement
"The committee feels that much of
the responsibility for forest produc-
tion lies with the states and private
owners, but it also believes that the
federal government should have an
official part in it," said Mr. Kellogg.
"The proposed legislation provides for
a considerable extension of direct fed-
eral activity in forest ownership and
production and for the development,
with federal aid and encouragement,
of systematic policies in forested
states to bring about adequate forest
protection and reproduction, both for
the interests of those states and for
the public at large."
"It is proposed that the Secretary
of Agriculture be authorized, after con-
sulting appropriate local agencies, to
approve an adequate policy for each
state, covering the essentials of fire
protection, reforestation of denuded
lands, cutting of timber crops to pro-
mote continuous production and to
cooperate in the work required, pro-
vided that there is satisfactory local
compliance in state legislation or ad-
ministrative practice. It is thought
that not less than \$1,000,000 should be
available annually for cooperation
with the states."

Survey of Forest Resources
"It is also proposed that a survey
be made of the forest resources, forest
production and forest requirements of
the nation; that provision be made for
studies and experiments in forest re-
production methods, wood utilization,
timber tests, wood preservation, develop-
ment of by-products and other steps
to bring about the most effective use
of the nation's forest resources, also
for a study of forest taxation, to assist
the conservation and growing of
timber, of insuring against fire and for
the more rapid replanting of denuded
lands within the national forests."
"An annual appropriation of \$10,
000,000 for five years for the purchase
of lands to add to the national forest
system, is also urged, such purchases
not to be limited, as now, to location
at the headwaters of navigable streams.
Another proposal is the acquisition of
similar lands by exchange of land or
timber when clearly in the public in-
terest. Still another is authorization
of the addition to the national forests
of lands now in other forms of govern-
ment ownership, but found chiefly
suitable for permanent forest produc-
tion."
The Chamber of Commerce of the
United States has been requested to
join in the support of this proposed
legislation, and it is expected that it
will submit the matter to a referen-
dum of its members.

NORTH CAROLINA
CHEESE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—The
North Carolina cheese industry is
bulking large in the dairying activities
of several western counties. Cheese-
makers back from the National Dairy
Show in Chicago, Illinois, brought
with them a silver and a bronze medal,
won on the only two Cheddar cheese
entries.

Among a total of 43 entries at the
Chicago meeting from eight states,
20 of them from Wisconsin, North
Carolina's showing placed the state
third in honors, only Wisconsin and
Minnesota making a better showing
in awards. Other states entered were
California, Oregon, Idaho, New York
and Illinois. Watauga, in the north-
western section of the state, is the
leading North Carolina cheese-mak-
ing county, and the industry there is
even yet in its infancy.

IRRIGATION WORK
IN CHIHUAHUA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
EL PASO, Texas — The State of
Chihuahua, Mexico, is planning to
spend millions of dollars on irrigation
projects. The proposed system in-
cludes irrigation for almost every
part of the State of Chihuahua. One
of the assets of the big system will
be the Rio Grande, which irrigates
only a few acres in Mexico compared
to what it is able to irrigate. An
effort will be made to restock the
ranges in Chihuahua with cattle,
horses, and sheep. The Governor is
already seeking loans in the United
States for which cattle will be mort-
gaged as security: at the ratio of about
\$200 worth for \$100 worth of loans.

SUGAR DEALERS QUIT
PRICE AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — All
but three of the sugar dealers of New
Orleans have notified the central ad-
visory committee of the American
Cane Growers Association that they
have withdrawn from the agreement
whereby planters, manufacturers and
dealers bought themselves not to sell
Louisiana sugar under the prices
fixed by the committee.
This action indicates that the at-
tempt of the sugar planters and man-
ufacturers to maintain prices artificially
has failed. Standard plantation granu-
lated sugar, the best white sugar made,
is now retailing in New Orleans at 9
cents a pound, having dropped to that
price from 10 cents immediately fol-
lowing the announcement of the with-
drawal of the dealers. The central
advisory committee fixed the price of
this grade of sugar, on December 13,
at 8½ cents a pound, which would
make the retail price, ordinarily, 10
to 10½ cents a pound.

STATE RESOURCES
PRODUCTION TAX

Louisiana in Three Months Has
Received Funds Enough From
This Source Greatly to Aid
Education and Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — Re-
sults of the experiment of levying
a tax on all production from the nat-
ural resources of the State, tried for
the first time in the south by the
Louisiana State Legislature at its last
session, were just beginning to be felt
at the end of the first three months
of the collection of the tax, which
ended on November 1. According to
the report of W. N. McFarland, of
Baton Rouge, supervisor of public ac-
counts, the cause of education has been
greatly advanced, and wands of the
State have been given long-needed aid.
In addition to this, the income from
this tax provides funds for the preven-
tion of forest fires and for suppress-
ing them when they do break out; for
the conservation and preservation of the
State's natural resources, and, possibly
most important of all, for the construc-
tion and maintenance of a state agri-
cultural college of large size and com-
prehensive curriculum, plans for
which have been described in a
previous issue of The Christian
Science Monitor.

The amount returned by the tax im-
posed, literally "for the severance of
resources from the soil of the State
of Louisiana," for the first quarter
year in which it has been in operation,
is \$751,737.33, according to Mr. McFar-
land's report. This sum will be in-
creased, rather than decreased, as the
development of the State's resources
advances, so that it indicates a mini-
mum income for the State for the
first year of the collection of rather
more than \$3,000,000. Of this amount,
approximately \$1,000,000 goes to spe-
cial appropriations by the Legislature
for state institutions, including two
Negro schools, as well as the others
mentioned above, leaving \$2,000,000 for
the construction of the state agricul-
tural college, and that sum annually
for its maintenance, though it is under-
stood that after the college is built
and paid for, the maintenance funds
needed will be considerably less than
\$2,000,000 yearly, so that part of this
sum can be devoted to other branches
of the public welfare. The entire re-
turns of this tax are permanently de-
voted to the advancement of the State
and its people.

The working out of this experiment
in taxation has been watched closely
by the financial representatives of sev-
eral other states, including those of
Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Ala-
bama, Georgia and Florida, with a
view to application in their own states
if it proves a success here. Accord-
ing to Mr. McFarland's report, the tax
was paid by the following resources:
Timber, 428 licenses; total tax \$86,
581.75.
Turpentine, 32 licenses; total tax,
\$5663.32.
Oil, 150 licenses; total tax, \$648,
860.11.
Gas, 50 licenses; total tax, \$8268.34.
Gravel, four licenses; total tax,
\$1337.56.
Sand, seven licenses; total tax,
\$659.01.
Shells, one license; total tax, \$255.08.
Stone, one license; total tax, \$112.16.
Total number of licenses, 673; total
market value of materials taken from
natural resources of the State, \$37,
526,890.73; total tax, \$751,737.33.

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from its Southern News Office
RANGER, Texas—The Chamber of
Commerce of Eastland County, in co-
operation with the land owners of
Eastland County, has inaugurated a
plan whereby tenants who desire to
farm will be furnished land free of
rent. Already under this plan several
farms have been rented, the Chamber
of Commerce agreeing to pay the
land owner a reasonable rent and the
tenant agreeing to keep fences in re-
pair and otherwise prevent deteriora-
tion in the property as well as to
cultivate a certain acreage in a cer-
tain way and plant to certain crops.

RAILROAD MEN OPEN STORE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
MISSOULA, Montana—Lack of co-
operation on the part of farmers is
given as the reason for closing the
Farmers' Equity store, which has been
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cago; pleasant personality; board, room, laundry
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Northern Pacific, have rented the
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store of their own.

HAWAIIAN SCHOOL FUND PLAN

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii — Provisions
whereby an annual tax of \$10 shall
be paid by every male alien resident of
the territory between the ages of 20
and 50 years, for the maintenance of
the public school system, are con-
tained in an administration bill intro-
duced at the special session of the
Legislature

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

HERBERT HOWELLS

His "In Gloucestershire"

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—When "Lady Audrey's Suite" and the pianoforte quartet in A minor by Herbert Howells came before the public, they proved at once that here was a writer with something individual to say in chamber music who could say it with extreme certainty and charm.

In the two or three years which have elapsed since then, Howells has composed several other important chamber works, but the two which contain his matured thoughts are precisely those which are least known at present. They are the quintet for clarinet and strings, and the string quartet named "In Gloucestershire": one dating from October, 1918,—the other from December and January of 1919-20.

It is often thus: works which demand more than passive attention from an audience are slower to get a hearing than those which make no calls upon intellectual activity. However, there seems a good hope that the clarinet quintet will soon be available to the public—in spite of refusal on the part of the patron who commissioned the work to allow it to be played except upon his own conditions—for the Carnegie Trustees are publishing it. "In Gloucestershire" has already been twice played privately in London by the Philharmonic quartet and is down for performance this winter at the Oxford Musical Union.

Four years ago, in the summer vacation of 1916, Howells, who is a devoted lover of his county, composed a string quartet in its honor. He felt himself that it was one of the best things he had done, and was "real Gloucestershire." Barely had the score been finished when it was lost on a train journey between Lydney and Gloucestershire. The presumption it was left in the carriage; anyhow all search failed to find it. The loss seemed absolute; no duplicate existed; the composer could not remember a note. Thus matters rested till the autumn of 1919, when quite unexpectedly Howells began to recall fragments of the lost themes. He decided to rewrite the quartet and had indeed actually begun it when fresh inspiration suddenly came to him. The old themes were discarded, new material flooded his thoughts, and in a fortnight of ceaseless work he finished the quartet.

The movements did not present themselves in the order in which they now stand. This is important as it provides a clue to the complete work to know that the slow movement was written first and its principal theme lay from the outset at the very heart of all, for the composer. It bears the date "Christmas Eve"; the finale is marked *Du. 21.*, and the work was completed a week later, the title page having the inscription "Jan. 7, 1920 Lydney, Gloucester."

This quartet is strongly modal in character. It also derives ample and distinctive color from Howells' insistence upon the interval of the third. This device of employing some special interval as a feature in a work is highly characteristic of Howells and one of the factors by which he achieves the peculiar consistency of his chamber music. It is so in his other big work connected with Gloucestershire, the piano quartet in A minor, though there the sixth, not the third, is the ruling interval. A curious thing is that in neither case was the composer aware of employing the device when at work; the music simply presented itself to him in that form and he wrote it down.

No choice could have been more appropriate than that of the third for "In Gloucestershire," since it is, judged harmonically, the most mysterious and ambiguous of intervals, and the tonal temperament of the quartet hovers between a mode and key. All through the music is never wholly with nor yet without a key. The type of harmony used here enhances the impression of combined obscurity and clarity; the rich and unusual colors are more often kaleidoscopic colors produced by the independent contrapuntal flow of the parts than textbook chords with titles. This is strictly in keeping with the character of the quartet, for simplicity of structure and consistency in detail are its dominant architectural features. To recognize this elucidates the music on a first hearing as does also the knowledge that in the present stage of his work, the mood or moods of a movement are all-important to Howells. He places and treats them as controlling centers in much the same way and for the same purposes that Haydn and Mozart stated and juxtaposed their key schemes.

So much for the quartet as a whole. Now to describe the movements individually.

1. *Allegro non troppo.* The main poetic mood of this movement relates to Gloucestershire in general: it is an impression of that beautiful countryside of abundant and graceful hills, wide Severn plain with its tranquillity and wealth of fields and flowers. Not Gloucestershire under storm, but Gloucestershire as it is on many a summer day.

stepped himself in the Psalms that he unconsciously reproduced their structure in his music. In the first subject and the following section, each successive wave of melody sweeps further on, the waves increasing in amplitude: an effect obtained not merely by higher pitch but also by rhythmic expansion into longer bars. This fluidity of rhythm is closely allied to plainsong, and is in keeping with the modal color of the work.

The second subject is of the utmost significance. It is the theme of the slow movement—and the quotation is made with deliberate intent, for, as already mentioned, the slow movement was written first. Here also parallelism is a definite constructive feature. If the first subject be a picture of the visible hills of Gloucestershire, then assuredly in the second they are made a symbol even as the Psalmist did hundreds of years ago with his beloved hills in Palestine when he said: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord which made heaven and earth." Just as the lights and colors of Severn vale and its hills are always changing, so here the secret of correct interpretation lies in flexible phrasing, sympathetic tone colors, and in variety over unity.

2. *Scherzo.* *Allegro ma sempre ritmato.* On hearing this brief and remarkable movement no one can fail to realize that it has a poetic basis. But here the composer has given the public no clue to his intentions. He leaves the music to explain itself. However, listeners who know Gloucestershire will not be astray in picturing a dark country lane on a winter's night near Churchdown, when the trees are nebulous against the night sky and little dry leaves run rustling before the wind.

In this movement, as in the first, the interval of a third is the controlling idea, and the music is even farther removed than the first from ordinary "key establishment." It is indeed more in a chord than a key, the chord in question being that compound discord with which the piece opens so mysteriously and which practically governs it all through until the coda. At that point, after the one and only forte of the shadowy movement, the sense of key strengthens, the harmonies steady themselves toward the chord of G major, and on that, as on a central thread, the coda is strung and ends. The scoring throughout is most original and effective.

3. *Andante assai espressivo.* In some ways this movement presents a parallel to the slow movement of the piano quartet, for both were imagined in and portray the same expanse of country—over both arches the immensity of Severn valley sky, and in both the color and turmoil which pervade so much modern music are absent—their place being taken by something purer, loftier, and more remote from human standards.

The musical material of the movement has much affinity with plainsong melody and modal harmony. It derives its color more from the exquisite chords than from keys, and the opening, on the tonic harmony of the Dorian mode, is in itself the very core of the quartet. The interval of the rising third and flattened leading note are prominent in the theme, and the daring use of "false relations" in the course of the movement marks it as typically English in style. The constructive plan also is handled in a masterly way. Cast in what is practically a free version of aria form, the statement and development of the principal subject constitute the first portion; a long contrasting section stands for the episode, and the recapitulation and coda are fused into one. While the whole movement is noble, this coda is of surpassing beauty. Even for a fine craftsman like Howells, here surely is one of his best bits of work.

4. *Presto.* Lastly comes a movement which (as the composer himself said) "is all rhythm. . . and the nearest to a rondo I have ever come, perhaps. But my own idea of a rondo." This seems to imply an allusion to the insipidity of conventional rondo form. Certainly "insipid" is the last term one could apply to the finale of "In Gloucestershire." The music speeds along with the quick, terse, continually recurrent phrases of a dancing ballad; the whole movement is as unfading and full of vitality as those folk dances the Faroe islanders delight in, when the dancing continues all night and fresh couples join in before the others cease, so that there may never be a break. But here the likeness ends: the themes themselves are individual Howells. If they have any affinity, it is with the rapid Welsh folk tunes. This again is true to "real Gloucestershire," for the Welsh hills lie within sight of those—

"dear heights of blue no ploughman tills."

At the Chicago Opera Mme. Galli-Curci made her first appearance of the season recently in "Lucia di Lammermoor." In Donizetti's florid music she brought about a great triumph of virtuosity. The Italian artist's remarkable fluency, the crystalline purity of her tone gave great delight to her listeners—delight that was the greater inasmuch as Mme. Galli-Curci's correctness of intonation left little room for criticism. In "La Sonnambula" she appeared again and maintained the admirable standard that she had set in "Lucia." Mr. Marinuzzi's performance of "Aida" brought forward Mr. Hislop as Rhadames and Mme. Bezanoni as Amneris, the latter artist having made on that occasion her first appearance. She disclosed a voice of no little attractiveness and power.

"The Barber of Seville." In recent performance, called the services of Mme. Galli-Curci, Schipa, Trevisani, Galeffi and Lazzari, and received one of the best sung and most vivaciously acted interpretations which the company ever has given.

ALF HURUM

Norwegian Composer

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The name of Alf Hurum is practically unknown in the United States, yet this young composer, living in Norway, has produced considerable music of which his country might well be very proud. He has composed for the piano, for the violin, and for the voice, and, in addition, a work of large caliber for men's voices. This is indeed a most excellent collection of music. Mr. Hurum has been a profound student of the early music of Norway—the national element as well as the religious—and his works are permeated with an atmosphere of antiquity, that is both charming and compelling.

The mystical beauty of the early Norwegian liturgy was forced to give way to the less inspiring music of the Lutheran liturgy. Through his study of the older melodies, Mr. Hurum has done much to influence the music of his country to return to the legitimate paths of national development, for he has infused in his writing the beautiful, mystical spirit, entirely lost, for a long period. The folk song played a very important part in the lives of the older Scandinavian folk, and these melodies were, to a large extent, incorporated in the church music of the Middle Ages. There was a splendid liturgy called the "Olaf Liturgy," so famous that pilgrims came from all over Scandinavia to hear it. There are but a few remains of it left, and these were discovered purely by chance, wrapped about some old state documents in Copenhagen.

Mr. Hurum, through a study of this and other material, conceived a number of melodies, which, though original, are entirely in the spirit of the old liturgy. He has incorporated these in a work entitled, "Lilja," a remarkable composition for men's voices. The text is by a famous medieval, Icelandic monk, Eysteinn Aasgrimsdottir. This monk forgot his vows and was punished therefore, by being cast into prison, his cell being 100 steps below the surface of the earth. He composed a verse on each step which brought him nearer salvation and forgiveness. This wonderful epic poem embraces all the creation, legend, the Nazareth's pilgrimage and resurrection. The work is dedicated to Mary, mother of Jesus. The poem has been put into modern Norwegian by Prof. Frederik Paasche, who has brought it, by his worthy translation, into fame.

The music of Hurum is primitive and most original. The work is divided into six sections, and requires about one hour for performance. It is for men's voices, a cappella, and is not contrapuntal, but is choral throughout—the true choral style. There is an "Ave Maria" that contains vocal writing of the very highest order, the chorus repeating the words, "Ave Maria," very softly against the strong melody of the solo voice. Sometimes the voices are divided into eight parts, and these effects, with the tenors in high position, are strong and powerful in their majesty.

Mr. Hurum has also been a student of the incomparable music of the Russian Church. The influence of this music may be seen in "Lilja." There is the doubling of the first tenor by the second bass, and the use of long sustained tones, perhaps, in the inner voices, the open fifths—so suggestive of vagueness and uncertainty—and similar unique effects. "Lilja" is a beautiful work and deserves many hearings. "Lilja" is church music—music that is original, uplifting, mystifying, and it speaks with great dignity, and with the wisdom of ages of tradition.

The piano pieces are numerous and of diversified types, some being modern, but not at the expense of the melodic outline, or the feeling of sequence and continuity. Much of this music, too, has a charm of quaintness and antiquity about it, and one can feel the atmosphere of the old cloister with its ancient treasures, and the solemn quietness of the great cathedral. There is a suite entitled, "Gothic Pictures," which includes, "The Monk's Choir in St. John's Monastery," "Monastery in St. Thomas," "Gargyle," "Dim Light Through a Rose Window," "Gothic Ornamentation in the Evening Sky," and "A Mystery"—certainly themes rich in poetic possibilities. The first opens with the ringing of the bells, suggested, on the piano, by full, sonorous chords, on a pedal-point, after which is heard the chant-like singing of the monks in procession. The melody is dignified, broad, and deeply religious in character. The second number, "The Bells of St. Thomas," is in 5-8 time, and describes, by means of descending fourths and fifths, the harmonies of the bell-tones. The treatment is interesting and effective. "Gargyle" is a study in dissonances and cross-rhythms. "Dim Light Through a Rose Window" is a lovely description, built on full-voiced seventh and ninth chords, which flow on in a gentle, tranquil movement that is most impressive. "Gothic Ornamentation in the Evening Sky" is a harp-like structure, transparent and evasive in character. "A Mystery," written in 5-8 time, has a ponderous bass, which gropes along through a large portion of the work in a heavy, sluggish way, while the time-meter varies frequently.

Another suite, in a lighter vein, is "Eventyrland." The first number, "In An Enchanted Garden" evokes an atmosphere of the fantastic and has a touch of mystery about it that is exquisite. One can almost see these things of the imagination. Altered

and weird harmonies appear from time to time, and the close is made quite appropriately upon a dissonant chord. "The Princess is Playing With the Golden Apples," is the second number, and this evidences a spirit of jovial carelessness and happy recklessness, and too, the fantastic spirit. This piece ought to be known and used by every first-class pianist, for it is charming piano music. "The Three Trolls"—a study in dissonance—follows. The fourth number, "It's Snowing and Snowing," is another splendid bit of writing. It is to be played pianissimo throughout, the effect being one of depression and melancholy—fatale coloring throughout, but supremely beautiful. The steady rhythm suggests the unceasing falling of the flakes, silently, yet surely, heaping higher and higher the covering of white.

"Impressions" is another noteworthy work containing three pieces, "Notre Dame," "La Fontaine," and "Chanson." The first is a description of the majestic dignity of the great cathedral, silently watching the passing of many years. The second is a picture of the airy splendor of the spray of the fountain. It is played very lightly and in a rapid tempo. It gathers as it progresses and ends with a great glissando, and a crash of chords. The rhythm is most compelling. The "Chanson" is a simple melody, natural and unaffected, but most interesting.

Another group of three pieces includes "The Water Lily"—a delicate structure, frail and transparent—"Miniature"—a quaint little melody, of folk-song character—and "Akvarell"—a piece full of rhythm and vivacity. "From an Old Cloister Garden," is another worthy work. One can hear the singing of the robed choir and feel the atmosphere of days long since gone by. There is no mistaking the spirit of this music, and the deep sincerity of the man who composed it. It is poetic and deeply religious. Transcribed for the organ, it could well find its way into the recital programs of our finest organists.

There are many other piano pieces, which must, unfortunately, be passed by on account of space limitations, but there must be mentioned one other group, "Melody." "The Brook" and "Idyl." The one entitled "Melody" is a somber, heavy tune, full of dignity and severity, yet beautiful. "The Brook" is graceful and its melody flows on in a gentle, tranquil way that is very pleasing. "Idyl" is a simple, direct melody, lighter in character, and very diatonic in outline. Other works include "Fantasie," "En Saga," "Morgen ved Memnonstøtten," "Norrøn Suite," "Poem" and others.

The songs are equal in every way to the high standards of the piano pieces. "Gloria in Excelsis," after a poem by Theodor Caspari, is one of the finest. Hurum understands the voice and knows how to write orchestral accompaniments for the piano. The whole range of effects is at his command, and he uses them. The broad sweep of the full orchestra, the following lightness of the strings, the choral chords of the wood-wind, and the dignity of the brass are all here. A great climax is reached in the song, and achieved in a purely natural way. The auditor is raised to great heights of emotion by the superb rise of the melody, strengthened by its powerful supporter—the harmony. This is a magnificent song, although it is difficult not to say the same thing of the others. "Vi Ses Igen" is another that makes one wonder why it has not been heard in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that it was published as recently as 1918. The dramatic effects in this are many and although it is a fairly long piece, there is not a dull measure in it. The harp-like accompaniment, with the melody doubled in the octave, and being set in a stirring climax, there is a somber passage in the minor, after which the song closes in the faintest pianissimo in the major mode. This is a song which will never wear out. It is written for all time.

"En Blomma" is the only other that may be mentioned here. There is a somber spirit in this piece—the spirit of the North, with its coldness and dreariness. It is the kind of music produced by one who has become reflective, and whose meditations have delved far into the problems of life. There is no superficiality in this writing; it is sincere, and the composer has deeply felt all that he has written, and has set down all that he has felt, without affected attempts at the bizarre. It is natural, original, intense, lovely music—sometimes stern, sometimes gentle—sometimes somber and reflective—sometimes joyous and spirited—but it is all music of the finest sort.

Such a brief review of a man's work, the product of many years of study and research, can but fail to do justice to the man and his works. If this but suffice to draw the attention of the great musical public to the name of Alf Hurum, much will have been accomplished. One cannot resist a comparison between this composer and the American, Charles T. Griffes, reviewed here some time ago. These men are similar in many ways. Griffes turned to the Orient, with its perfume-laden air, and queer life, for inspiration and developed a personal style from this, while Hurum has turned to the treasure-house of the past for his inspiration. Both men have written in a thoroughly so-called "modern" vein, yet with a different means of expression—the one with the ancient traditions of the Northlands—the other with the mysticism of the East. Yet there is not such a large gulf between their ideals and poetic insight. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hurum will compose other choral works suitable for a capella rendition by the best choral bodies and choral choirs, so that the ever music-hungry public may have the opportunity of knowing more of this man. Alf Hurum should become famous.

MUSIC NOTES

Emanuel Moór, a composer championed for a number of years by the Flonzaley Quartet, was represented on a program which the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, gave in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of December 21. Known heretofore chiefly by his chamber music pieces, he came into notice this time as a writer for a large instrumental combination, his work being a concerto in four movements for string quartet and orchestra. The concerto, though rehearsed in Philadelphia, had its first public performance in the United States on this occasion, and the solo group assisting Mr. Stokowski and his men was the Flonzaley Quartet, Messrs. Beiti, Pochon, Bailly and d'Archangeau. Mr. Moór's work contains an abundance of themes and tunes sweet in sound and graceful in contour, but not especially striking in rhythm or novel in idea. They all seem as if they are in turn announced, capable of expressive development, and yet nothing remarkable either intellectually or emotionally manages to get said. As for the combination of orchestra and string quartet, the effect is more of a controversy between a strong party and a weak one than a friendly talk between equals. Generally speaking, the tone balance is unsatisfactory when the wind instruments are the chief orchestral spokesmen, as in the first movement; and very pleasing when the strings predominate, as they do in the third, or slow, movement. Except when the orchestra is silent, the quartet declines from a four-part individual into a two-voiced one. It is to say, the work, in fully scored passages, ceases to be a quadruple concerto and becomes merely a double concerto, with no second violin or viola and with first violin and violoncello alone surviving to carry the solo responsibilities.

Lajos Shuk, the violoncellist of the Letz Quartet, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall, New York, on the evening of December 18, presenting Rachmaninoff's sonata in G minor for violoncello and piano, with Mishka Levitski, pianist, assisting, and a number of shorter pieces, including Tchaikowsky's variations on a rococo theme, op. 33, with Emanuel Balaban at the piano. Besides calling upon two instrumentalists to take part, he called also upon a soprano, Miss Leonora Sparkes, who sang two of his songs; and that listeners might not imagine his talents to be confined to violoncello-playing and composing, he appeared on the platform with Miss Sparkes as piano accompanist. As a member of a quartet organization, Mr. Lajos Shuk is perhaps committed to the idea of going before the public with three associate artists, even when his name is the one in big letters on the bill. In any case, he got a good example to recitalists in having a varied program. Significant points in his playing were a regularity of rhythm and an even quality of tone, from the cello's lowest open note to the upper stops of the A string. As for interpretation, he made each piece a sketch of its composer, portraying in the Rachmaninoff sonata a clear thinker, though a cautious one, and in the Tchaikowsky variations a belated sentimentalist who flourished in the '80s but who befroze really to the '30s.

The third Liverpool Philharmonic concert was made memorable by the conducting of Mr. Gabriel Plierné of Paris, whose occasional visits to Liverpool are always events of importance in the musical scene. No other European conductor, except Nikisch, combines ease and quietness with orchestral power and perfect control in equal degree with Mr. Plierné. On this occasion none of the major symphonies was performed, and, to that extent, the scope of the conductor's skill was limited. Some compensation was forthcoming in the fact that Mr. Plierné appeared in the rôle of composer. His suite "Deux paysages franciscains," which are independent of, but yet associated with, the oratorio "Les Fioretti de Saint François d'Assise," were given for the first time in England. They have the true Italian coloring and were directly inspired by the serene cheerfulness of the Perugian atmosphere in which Mr. Plierné spent some considerable time in preparation for his work. St. Francis was a great inspirer of beauty of a pastoral as well as of a human order and there is a picture-sequences as well as a mellow glow about these descriptive pieces, which removes them far from the commonplace. The Philharmonic Choir joined the orchestra in a performance of Balfour Gardiner's spring song, "April," conducted by Dr. Pollitt. The rest of the music was exclusively French—Saint-Saëns, Debussy, Dalo—but this was doubtless in honor of the distinguished French conductor and composer whose presence gave point and significance to everything in the program, which made up in brightness what it lacked in depth.

The Bolton Philharmonic is one of the oldest and most popular of the musical societies of South Lancashire. Established in 1865 it is still full of vigorous life and boasts a chorus and orchestra of more than two hundred performers. At the first concert of the present season the two leading works performed were Brahms' "Song of Destiny" and "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" of Coleridge Taylor. Mr. John Coates was the soloist in the latter work. The chief orchestral piece was Mozart's Symphony in E flat, No. 39. Mr. Charles Risegari conducted a spirited performance. The orchestra numbered about forty. To Mr. Rise-

gari the Bolton Society owes much of its musical prosperity, as he is equally interested in both the choral and the instrumental sides of its work. Mr. Risegari is the son of Signor Risegari, who was at one time the leader of the Halle Orchestra and a violinist in the first rank, trained in the Viennese school of Heilmesberger. In both orchestra and chorus the fruits of Mr. Charles Risegari's labors were to be seen, and backed as the Bolton Philharmonic Society is with several hundred subscribing members, in addition to the performing, it is assured of a long and prosperous career. Its strength and usefulness, like that of all the musical societies in the popular and wealthy Lancashire towns, lies not so much in the three or four concerts which it gives during the winter season, but in the regular weekly rehearsals under a painstaking and intelligent conductor who is also a thorough musician.

The Beecham Opera season in Birmingham was both an artistic and a popular success, and the month in Glasgow which followed has, at any rate on the popular side, proved even more successful. The reconstituted company is for the present under the direction of Mr. Webster Millar, the distinguished tenor singer, so well known for his rendering of the parts of Cassio in Verdi's "Otello" and Walter in "The Mastersingers," not to speak of the popular Puccini rôles. Mr. Millar, who has the support and good wishes of Sir Thomas Beecham in this venture, is, what so few musicians are, a good business man as well as an accomplished singer, and it is greatly to be hoped that his efforts will meet with the practical support that so worthy and so responsible an undertaking deserves.

In Manchester some disappointment has been felt that no big commemorative concert has been arranged for the Beethoven one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The Edith Robinson Quartet has undertaken one part of this delightful but exacting duty, and Dr. Brodsky and Mr. Forbes are announced to perform the 10 violin and piano sonatas in a series of four recitals in connection with the Musical Society of the Manchester University.

The Manchester Center of the British Museum Society is making great progress in numbers and strength. In its syllabus for the winter term it emphasizes the fact that its aim is the reverse of parochial and is concerned with the propaganda of music as a subject of educational culture, both national and international. Evenings are devoted to Bach as a popular composer and to Russian Opera no less than to British song and modern choral music. The historical development of pianoforte music has just been dealt with in a recital by Mr. Frank Merrick of a most comprehensive and illuminating kind. Virginal and harpsichord music is very seldom heard nowadays, but some of it is very beautiful and it all played its part in the development of modern pianoforte music. People are apt to forget that Bach wrote his epoch-marking compositions for the "well-tempered clavier." The first part of Mr. Merrick's recital was devoted to piano music antecedent to Purcell and included works by Mrs. Byrd, Giles Farnaby, John Bull, Orlando Gibbons, Richard Farmer, and an early anonymous piece called "Pakington's Pownde." The second half began with Purcell's "Hornpipe" and "New Scotch tune" and included two pieces of Dr. Arne, which were followed by Parry's Variations in D minor and two contemporary works of John Ireland. The educational value of the concerts of the British Music Society is invariably enhanced by a short explanatory address upon the music which is about to be heard. This adds greatly to the enjoyment of the audience and enables it to appreciate with more intelligence the aims of both composer and performer.

PROGRAMS BY THE ENGLISH SINGERS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Several musicians of fine gifts and cultivation have recently formed a group under the title of The English Singers, and the programs of their four concerts this autumn at Aeolian Hall have been full of interest and freshness. For the first and third the concert gives relied mainly upon ensemble works and drew upon the little-known compositions of Purcell; for the second and fourth the responsibility devolved upon Steuart Wilson, one of the prime movers, as recitallist. He possesses an exceptionally good high tenor voice, and is a first-rate and enthusiastic musician.

For the recital on November 9, Mr. Wilson had the assistance of Anthony Bernard and the Philharmonic Quartet and gave a number of songs with string quartet accompaniment. The result was so enjoyable that some people expressed surprise that a form of music they termed "an oddity" could be so satisfactory. It is probable that the success of a string quartet accompaniment to songs depends largely upon a discreet adjustment on the part of the composer between relative pitches and timbres. Strings supporting a soprano or contralto are ineffective because a woman's voice approximates too closely in quality to violin tone, and has most of the accompaniment below it: it neither blends nor contrasts, and moves uneasily upon the top of the score. A man's voice, however, does better with string quartet, the tenor being best of all. It maintains an easy central position in the score, and contrasts pleasantly with string tone. No chance there that the voice will become confused with either violin, viola, or cello, and even while it can cover part of the natural compass of each, it is distinct from all.

The compositions which best exemplified this at the recital were "Ludlow and Teme" by Ivor Gurney (who has come rapidly to the fore of late), and "Nod," by Armstrong Gibbs. Of these the former is a big work, and holds promise of larger things still in the future; while "Nod" is a charming and poetic piece of musical imagination. Gurney's work, written about a year ago, is cast in the form of a song-cycle for tenor, string quartet and piano-forte. It received its first London public performance on this occasion. The words are drawn from Housman's "Shropshire Lad." Ivor Gurney has been most successful in finding equivalent expression in his music for that peculiar mingling of the folk and lyric styles, which is so characteristic in Housman's verse.

There is a fine, clear, out-of-doors ring about the setting of "When smoke stood up from Ludlow," and one could well imagine the tune upon the lips of any "young yeoman" as he "strode beside his team"; while the second song, "Far in a western brookland," is a pure efflorescence in music of that poetry of the "windless night time" alluded to by Housman, and expressed here by the composer with tender truth and beauty of melody. "The lady in their hundreds" and "On the idle hill of summer" are equally rich in imaginative qualities; also virile in style (as the words demand), while "When I was one and twenty" is as good a little thing in the folk style as one could wish to meet anywhere. The unexpected and fascinating run of the tune delighted the audience. "The Lent Lily," with its beautiful melismatic passages, brought the cycle to a close, and the composer to the platform.

For the rest, the program included a thoughtful and clever song, "The Little Green Orchard," by Jane Joseph; an aria from one of J. S. Bach's church cantatas, and some Elizabethan songs by Dowland and Bartlett, with string quartet accompaniment arranged by R. O. Morris.



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THE HOME FORUM

A Morning's Visit to the Roman Wall

Let the reader conceive to himself a clear frosty November morning, the scene an open heath, having for the background that huge chain of mountains in which Saddleback and Saddleback are prominent; let him look along that blind road, by which I mean the track so slightly marked by the passengers' footsteps, that it can but be traced by a slight shade of verdure from the darker heath around it, and, being only visible to the eye when at some distance, ceases to be distinguished while the foot is actually treading it—along this faintly-traced path advances the object of our present narrative. His firm step, his erect and free carriage, have a military air, which corresponds well with his well-proportioned limbs, and stature of six feet high. His dress is so plain and simple that it indicates nothing as to rank—it may be that of a gentleman who travels in this manner for his pleasure, or of an inferior person of whom it is the proper and usual garb. Nothing can be on a more reduced scale than his travelling equipment. A small bundle with a change of linen slung over his shoulders, an oaken cudgel in his hand, complete our pedestrian's accommodations, and in this equipage we present him to our readers.

Brown had parted that morning from his friend Dudley, and began his solitary walk towards Scotland.

The first two or three miles were rather melancholy, from want of the society to which he had of late been accustomed. But this unusual mood of mind soon gave way to the influence of his natural good spirits, excited by the exercise and the bracing effects of the frosty air. He whistled as he went along, not "from want of thought," but to give vent to those buoyant feelings which he had no other mode of expressing. For each peasant whom he chanced to meet, he had a kind greeting, or a good-humored jest; the hardy Cumbrians grined as they passed, and said, "That's a kind heart, God bless un!" . . . A rougher, more dog, his constant companion, who rivalled his master in glee, scampered at large in a thousand wheels round the heath, and came back to jump up on him, and assure him that he participated in the pleasure of the journey. Dr. Johnson thought life had few things better than the excitement produced by being whirled rapidly along in a post-chaise; but he who has in youth experienced the confident and independent feeling of a stout pedestrian in an interesting country, and during fine weather, will hold the taste of the great moralist cheap in comparison.

Part of Brown's view in choosing that unusual track which leads through the eastern wilds of Cumberland into Scotland, had been a desire to view the

remains of the celebrated Roman Wall, which are more visible in that direction than in any other part of its extent. His education had been imperfect and desultory; but neither the busy scenes in which he had been engaged, nor the pleasures of youth, nor the precarious state of his own circumstances, had diverted him from the task of mental improvement. "And this then is the Roman Wall," he said, scrambling up to a height which commanded the course of that celebrated

soon forget. They speak to me sometimes with the clearness and authority of their own words, so many are the traces which she has left upon them of infinite fellowship. They have been read by the fords of Norway and the lakes of Italy.

What a magical power of recalling past intellectual experiences familiar books possess!—experiences that were the beginnings of new epochs in our personal history. One may almost recount the growth of his mind by the

ber of women have every qualification which goes to make up a good farmer. Thrift, diligence, and attention to details are three qualifications which few, even now, will deny to the majority of women, and those three qualifications are one-half the battle. . . . one of the best-managed farms, some fourteen thousand acres—mind you, in Victoria—was kept by two old maiden ladies; and for that matter, Eleanor Evans is no ideal personage. "Stratton," Henry Kingsley.

by a rotatory movement of the rod between the palms of his hands, and then again dipped it into the heart of the flames, fetching it out more fiery than ever and much augmented. This, too, he whirled, blowing down the pipe first. . . . again and again until the solid lump was a great glistening globe. The artist—for if ever there was an artist it is he—carried on this exhausting task with perfect nonchalance, talking and joking with the others the while, but never relaxing the concentration of



Virgin Mary's fountain at Nazareth

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

work of antiquity: "What a people! whose labors, even at this extremity of their empire, comprehended such space, and were executed upon a scale of such grandeur! In future ages, when the science of war shall have changed, how few traces will exist of the labors of Vanban and Coehorn, while this wonderful people's remains will even then continue to interest and astonish posterity! Their fortifications, their aqueducts, their theaters, their fountains, all their public works, bear the grave, solid, and majestic character of their language; while our modern labors, like our modern tongues, seem but constructed out of their fragments." Having thus moralized, he remembered that he was hungry, and pursued his walk to a small public-house at which he proposed to get some refreshment.

. . . It was shaded by a large ash tree, against which the clay-built shed, that served the purpose of a stable, was erected, and upon which it seemed partly to recline. In this shed stood a saddled horse, employed in eating his corn. The cottages in this part of Cumberland partake of the rudeness which characterizes those of Scotland. The outside of the house promised little for the interior, notwithstanding the vault of a sign . . . and a hieroglyphical scrawl below attempted to express a promise of "good entertainment for man and horse." Brown was no fastidious traveler—he stopped and entered the cabaret—"Guy Mannerling," Sir Walter Scott.

Books and Music

In my experience the association between books and music is intimate and ever recurring. I never hear a certain piece of Haydn's without seeing, on the instant, the massive ranges of the Scottish Highlands as they rise into the still heavens in the pages of Walter Scott's "Waverley"; and there is another simple melody which carries me back to the shipwreck in the "Zbeld." Some books seem to have found a more subtle rendering at the hands of Chopin; and there are others which recall movements in Beethoven's symphonies. For this reason it is a great delight to read with a soft accompaniment of music in another room; there always remains an echo of melody hidden in the heart of thoughts that have come to one under such circumstances, and which gives back its unheard note when they are read again elsewhere. In reading Milton one rarely forgets that the hand which wrote "Paradise Lost" knew the secrets of the organ and could turn them into sound at will.

How many and how rich are the personal associations of books that have gradually been brought together as one needed them for his work, and was drawn there by some personal longing! This book has the author's name written in a characteristic hand on the fly-leaf; between the leaves of his neighbor is hidden a friendly note from the writer, recalling the peculiar circumstances under which it was written; and in this famous novel which lies open before me there is a rose which bloomed last summer across the sea in the novelist's garden in Surrey. In a place by themselves are six little volumes worn with much reading and with many journeyings. For many years they were the constant companions of one whose hand touched some of the deepest chords of life, and made a music of her own which the world will not

titles of great books; the first reading of Carlyle's essay on "Characteristics," of Emerson's "Nature," of Goethe's "Faust," of Coleridge's "Littleria Biographica"—how the freshness and inspiration of those hours of dawning insight come back to one as he turns the well-worn leaves! It used to be regarded as a rare piece of good fortune to have the opportunity of loaning books to Coleridge; the great thinker always returned them with margins enriched with criticisms and comments and references often of far greater value than the text itself. A book so annotated, with the initials S. T. C. on every other page, became thereafter too precious ever to be loaned again. In like manner there are written on the margins of the books we have about us all manner of personal incident and history; no one reads these invisible records but ourselves, but to us they sometimes outweigh the book itself.—Hamilton Wright Mable.

Eleanor and Her Farm

See broad and big Squire Mordaunt pensively riding, on a great brown horse, into the gate at Pulverbatch, under the dark elms, past the fishponds, up to Aunt Eleanor's front door. See his own daughter running out in her riding-habit to greet him, and making him bend down from his saddle for a "regular good hug." A pleasant sight!

"Why, puss," said her father, "I missed you at breakfast."

"I rode over here. She does me good."

"Stick to her, my girl. There are few like her. Where is she?"

"Out in the yard; and having given up his horse, he followed his daughter until they came to the gate of a splendid, deep-littered straw-yard, of great extent, hemmed in on all sides by various buildings, and on one side by a vast barn, as big as some cathedrals, from the open doors of which came a pleasant sound of thrashing."

Advancing slowly across the center of the litter, in a short gown, with her back well in, and her head well up, a basket on her arm, came Miss Evans, in front of her skinned-and-hopped innumerable pigeons, about her feet and immediately behind her were the fowls—the hens "pawking" and gathering the little ones losing their mothers in the crowd, and peeping shrilly when trodden on by the bigger ones; the cocks solemn and gallant. Then about forty little black fisher Hobbes' pigs, shrieking wildly, and changing places until they looked like four hundred; then a dozen porkers, two calves, and four trumping old sows bringing up the rear. With this following, she approached the gate, and saluted Mordaunt—

"Well, George, and so you have found your way here once more?"

"I should come here more, if you did not scold me so."

"That's nonsense. I only scold you when you provoke me. How are you, old friend?"

And so, pleasantly chatting, these three went the tour of the farmyard, looking at all its wonderful order, thrift and abundance. In the "woman's kingdom," which some say is coming, I prophesy that a very great number of "disenthralled" women will become farmers, and, moreover, the very best of farmers. Even as they are now, with such education as they are allowed to scrape together, a vast num-

My Nazareth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
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Let me be once again in Nazareth, And in her cup repose. Let me hear once again what Spirit saith, The Word that heals and glows.

This is the spot in all of Palestine To which my thought returns, Where little Jesus heard the call divine, My heart within me burns.

Here for a while the world refrained from hate, And did the child no wrong. Here for a time the boy, obscurely great, Grew wise and ripe and strong.

Despised, lowly Nazareth has all my love; It sheltered God's own Plan; While grandiose Jerusalem against God strove. Self righteous, slew the man.

How oft the wondering, pondering mother led Her little one to the well! How oft at home she laid him on his bed, And watched as evening fell.

Let me recline beneath the orchard shade, Where apricots are golden, Beneath the pendant peaches where he played, And read the prophets olden.

Oh! wild worn mountain land of Galilee! Let me look forth again And contemplate the truth that makes one free, Taught by this prince of men.

Murano and Its Glass Factories

Murano is interesting in art as being the home of that early school of painting in which the Vivarini were the greatest names. . . . until the Bellini arrived from Padua with more acceptable methods. The invaders brought in an element of worldly splendour hitherto lacking. From the concentrated saintliness of the Vivarini to the sumptuous assurance of Titian is a far cry, yet how few the years that intervened! Today there are no painters in Murano; nothing indeed but gardeners and glass-blowers, and the island is associated purely with the glass industry. Which is the most interesting furnace, I know not, for I have always fallen to the first of all, close to the landing-stage, and spent there several amusing half-hours. . . . Nothing ever changes there: one sees the same artificers and the same routine; the same flames roar; glass is the same mystery, beyond all conjuring, so ductile and malleable here, so brittle and rigid everywhere else. There you sit, or stand, some score of visitors, while the wizards round the furnace busily and incredibly convert molten blobs of anything (you would have said) but glass into delicate carafes and sparkling vases. . . .

Let me describe a particular feat. After a few minutes, in sauntered a little lean detached man with a pointed beard. . . . who casually took from a workman in the foreground a hollow iron rod, at the end of which was a more than commonly large lump of the flowing mass. This he whirled a little

his hands, until there came a moment when the globe was broken from the original rod and fixed in some magical way to another. Again it went into the furnace, now merely for heat and not for any accretion of glass, and coming out, behold it was a bowl; and so, with repeated visits to the flames, on each return wider and shallower, it eventually was finished as an exact replica of the beautiful greeny-blue flower dish on a neighboring table. The artist, . . . then sauntered out again for fresh air, and was seen no more for a while.—"Variety Lane," E. V. Lucas.

I Prefer a Winter Walk

Coleridge has put into verse one of the most beautiful phenomena of a winter walk:—

"The woodman winding westward up the glen At wintry dawn, where o'er the sheep-track's maze The viewless snow-mist weaves a glistening haze. Sees fall before him, gliding without tread, An image with a halo round its head."

But this aureole is not peculiar to winter. I have noticed it often in a summer morning, when the grass was heavy with dew, and even later in the day, when the dewless grass was still fresh enough to have a gleam of its own.

For my own part I prefer a winter walk that takes in the nightfall and the intense silence that ere long follows it. The evening lamps look yellow lower by contrast with the snow, and give the windows that hearty look of which our secretive fires have almost robbed them. The stars seem

"To hang, like twinkling winter lamps, Among the branches of the leafless trees."

or, if you are on a hill-top (whence it is sweet to watch the home-lights gleam out one by one), they look nearer than in summer, and appear to take a conscious part in the cold. Especially in one of those stand-stills of the air that forebode a change of weather, the sky is dusted with motes of fire of which the summer-watcher never dreamed. Winter, too, is, on the whole, the triumphant season of the moon, a moon devoid of sentiment, if you choose but with the refreshment of a purer intellectual light,—the cooler orb of middle life. Who ever saw anything to match that gleam, rather divined than seen, which runs before her over the snow, a breath of light, as she rises on the infinite silence of winter night? High in the heavens, also she seems to bring out some intenser property of cold with her chilly polish. The poets have instinctively noted this. . . . Coleridge speaks of

"The silent icicles, Quietly gleaming to the quiet-moon."

As you walk homeward, for it is time that we should end our ramble,—you may perchance hear the most impressive sound in nature, unless it be the fall of a tree in the forest during the hush of summer noon. It is the stifled shriek of the lake yonder as the frost throttles it.—James Russell Lowell, "My Study Windows."

Rhyme

For rhyme the rudder is of verses, With which, like ships, they steer their courses. —Dr. S. Butler.

Christmas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is an innate perception amongst men and women that Christmas day ought to be the happiest in the year. It is doubtful if they ever attempt to analyze their own half-formed ideas on the subject, but it is only necessary to turn to the writings of those who have been most solicitous for the well-being of their fellow men to see that this is the case. Look, for instance, at Washington Irving telling, in "Bracebridge Hall," the story of a good old-fashioned Christmas according to the flesh, a picture that was to express his ideal of "on earth peace, good will toward men." Or turn to the greatest of all the chroniclers of Christmas, Charles Dickens, the man who in his many pictures, from that of Dingley Dell to that of Scrooge's bedroom, sought to make Christmas a season of good deeds and of good cheer. "Blessings on your kind heart!" Jeffrey wrote to him, on the publication of the "Christmas Carol," "You should be happy yourself, for you may be sure you have done more good by this little publication, fostered more kindly feelings, and prompted more positive acts of beneficence, than can be traced to all the pulpits and confessionals in Christendom since Christmas, 1842." After that, read the accounts of how they actually kept Christmas at Bracebridge Hall and Dingley Dell; contrast it with the marvelous story, told by Luke, "the beloved physician," of that first Christmas day in Nazareth; and then, if you will turn to page 186 of Science and Health, you will understand better than ever what Mrs. Eddy meant when she wrote, "Mortal mind is ignorant of self, or it could never be self-deceived. If mortal mind knew how to be better, it would be better."

The beloved physician knew what Christmas meant and should be, and recorded it in his story of the ministry of Christ Jesus. Christmas day is the day when "the Word was made flesh"; the day on which Jesus the Christ came to the world to preach the truth which was to make the world free. "Hence," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 350 of Science and Health, "its embodiment in the incarnate Jesus,—that life-link forming the connection through which the real reaches the unreal. Soul rebukes sense, and Truth destroys error." Every day of Christ Jesus' human life then was a Christmas day, a day when Truth came with a new and a renewed force to the human consciousness, just as every day of his incessant labors for humanity was a Sunday or a day of rest, and just as every day in his working year was a holy day or holiday. On every one of these days he took up his cross, his struggle with the world's hatred of Truth, and went out to preach the gospel and to heal the sick. That, too, was the command he left to his followers, and that is the way in which to keep Christmas day and Sunday, working day, and holiday.

The beloved physician, the healer of men's minds and bodies, knew that when he wrote, "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." This was to which Mrs. Eddy refers on page 501 of Science and Health when she says, "The incarnation of Truth, that amplification of wonder and glory which angels could only whisper and which God illustrated by light and harmony, is consonant with ever-present Love."

The keeping of Christmas, then, is the manifesting of spiritual love. The world in its blind, well-meaning way, offers this in eating and drinking, the giving of presents, and the effort to pour amusement upon amusement, since "Christmas comes but once a year." Thus in its well-intentioned, material way, it pours out its love, as it was poured out at Bracebridge Hall and Dingley Dell. But Christ Jesus had another way than this; he said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Now, as has been repeatedly insisted upon in these articles, the world life is in the Greek soul, and soul was at once the Greek and Hebrew equivalent of the purely sensuous element in matter: it distinguished that, is to say, animate from inanimate matter. When, consequently, Jesus made this declaration, he was insisting on the necessity of those who accepted his Gospel doing their very utmost to overcome the claims of the senses and the temptations of the flesh. He would never have encouraged them to keep Christmas day, or any other day, by eating and drinking, and appealing generally to the senses and the belief of life in matter. He would, on the contrary, have pleaded with them to recognize the spirituality of true existence, and all that is entailed therein.

The man, then, who would keep Christmas day in accordance with the teaching of the Gospels must be ready to subjugate the flesh rather than to surrender to the flesh. For only in the proportion in which the flesh is overcome can he ever hope to walk in the steps of the beloved physician, fighting against sin, disease, and death by the recognition of their unreality, and so obeying the command of Jesus

the Christ to take up his cross daily and follow him. This does not mean that those who keep Christmas in the ordinary way are sinning, specially against the Christ. It only means that they are acting, on a peculiarly sacred occasion, if such an occasion exists, with an ignorance of Principle which is bound to stand in their way in every effort to enter the ranks of the beloved physicians. Sooner or later they will be compelled to realize that this belief in the pleasure of the senses is that very ignorance of Truth which fetters them in every effort to overcome sorrow, and sickness, and sin. And that was precisely what Christ Jesus meant when he declared, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The knowledge of the truth is summed up in the eternal fact that man is spiritual and not material. It is the realization of this fact which constitutes the knowledge of the truth that frees. But it is not to be gained so long as the impression prevails that pleasure is to be found in the material senses. Every such belief is entangled with the corresponding belief that pain also exists in these senses, with the result that the one must ever wait upon the other. In the exact proportion in which the truth is learned, the learner discovers the true meaning of Christmas.

The Garden on the Hill

Are there still roses
In the garden on the hill?
Is the West wind blowing still
Through daisies and asters?

By the sheltering wall
Does a tall delphinium lean
To the dial on the green
Where suns write in passing?

Is a nightingale's song
Heard before the break of dawn
From the cypress on the lawn,
Till the wood-pigeons waken?

—Helen Granville Barker.

Audubon's Method

No one, I think, paints in my method; I, who have never studied but by piece-meal, form my pictures according to my ways of study. For instance, I am now working on a Fox, . . . and when satisfied with the truth of the position, I take my palette and work as rapidly as possible; the same with my birds; if practicable I finish the bird at one sitting,—often, it is true, of fourteen hours,—so that I think they are correct, both in detail and composition.—Audubon.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1920

EDITORIALS

Craftsman or Mechanic

AT CHRISTMAS Atlas spreads his tablecloth, and entertains all and sundry. At Christmas Atlas puts his hand in his pocket, and bestows his presents with a somewhat reckless generosity. At Christmas Atlas lies abed in the morning, and invites his friends to be as idle as himself. The son of Iapetus and Clymene was endowed by the ancients with a weary task, but it is doubtful if any portion of it can have proved more wearying than this perpetual watching of humanity's efforts to amuse itself. The fact is that this business of amusing the world has become one of its most serious problems. The existence of an idle rich class has filled the minds of the toilers with the mistaken idea that happiness is to be found in being clothed in purple and fine linen, in faring sumptuously every day, and in piling Pelion upon Ossa in the way of entertainments. Carlyle, much wiser than Epicurus, advised men to take refuge from themselves in work. What is his answer? Everywhere the workers are crying out, "Let us reduce the working day!" An admirable cry if the destruction aimed at were the mere slavery of toil.

All work and no play, says the old rhyme, makes Jack a dull boy. But all play and no work is a far greater handicap to human nature. Miss Edgeworth was wont to put it, "All play and no work makes Jack a mere toy." The great Dr. Watts was even stronger in his animadversion. "For Satan," he wrote, "finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." Therefore surely was it that Carlyle wrote, with that tremendous insight of which he was sometimes capable, "Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness." If then, men at Christmas, or for that matter at any time, are seeking a real way of establishing peace on earth, let them endeavor to comprehend the gospel of work as it exists in Principle. This gospel of work has its roots sunk in the ideal of good will to men, and any employer who loses sight of this for a moment is simply to that extent casting his influence on the side of legitimate unrest.

It is perfectly true that Rome was not built in a day, and that, in the same way, evil social conditions cannot be overcome, in a day. The Bolshevik twins of Moscow striving to upset a thoroughly vicious system by brute force have simply succeeded in demonstrating the fact that, beyond the veneer, there is little to choose between the passions of kings' palaces and those of the gutter. Everything that is out of accord with Principle is destined to ultimate destruction. As a consequence, it is the duty of every one to endeavor to grasp the real meaning of work. And, strangely enough, if there is any meaning in Christmas, Christmas, which humanity has come to regard as the great season for play, is the very moment when the attempt should be made. For unless it is made, or until it is made, peace on earth, and good will toward men, will remain nothing but words.

Now the reason why men are apt to revolt from work is the innate idleness of sensuous mentality, but this idleness is preyed upon and exploited by the fearful monotony bred of modern labor conditions. The medieval craftsman who carved his cathedral stall one day, and fashioned the figurehead of some great ship the next, was in no such danger. The danger came with the birth of machinery, and the gradual absorption of the craftsman in the mechanic. Whatever machinery may have left undone was completed by organization, which took the mechanic, and consigned him to one perpetual phase of a trade, instead of making him master of the whole trade. The shipwright was no longer a builder of ships from keel to topmast; he spent day after day driving rivets all day, or in some equally minute sub-division of labor. It was not thus that Harry Dawe learned to hammer iron gates, and fashion dolphins for the bows of a king's ship, nor was it thus that Colas Breugnot came to "rule over knotted oak and smooth walnut" so as to be as much at home carving a cupboard as a lion roaring on a sedilia.

Something of what all this means has become apparent, amongst many others, to Mr. C. G. Renold, the managing director of a well-known British engineering firm, and an intense believer in profit-sharing to the hilt. The basic error in industry, as it is organized today, Mr. Renold insists, is that of producing for profit instead of for use, an evil which tends to the development of profits at the expense of citizenship, and ends in the crime of exalting the sanctity of material above that of the human being. Mr. Renold has described the whole vicious circle with the mastery of a Giotto. The system reduces a man to a machine, and deprives him of all enjoyment and intelligent participation in his work. Can anyone imagine a Clydebank shipwright appraising his work as Dawe did his dolphin figurehead for the "Sovereign"? "Twas bad—rank bad. In my conceit I must needs show it to Torrigiano, in the chapel. He straddles his legs; hunches his knife behind him, and whistles like a storm-cock through a sleet-shower." Or is it possible to picture a New England carpenter talking to himself, as the shavings fly from under his plane, like Breugnot, the Burgundian—"The best of all is when I can fix on my wood something I see smiling in my mind's eye, a gesture, a movement, a bending back or swelling breast, flowery curves, garlands and grotesques, or when I catch the face of some passerby on the wing, and pin it to my plank."

That is how the sixteenth century craftsman worked, in days when work could be a pleasure to the workman, before the material had been placed above the man. The twentieth century ought to be able to do something to redress the balance. Profit-sharing on Mr. Renold's basis of giving as much as possible to the worker, and leaving as little to the capitalist as is financially safe, is, as he sees, at best a temporary panacea. To make labor popular, the joy of labor must be recovered. Then "on earth peace, good will towards men," may become something more than a centuries ahead ideal remembered at Christmas time.

The Availability of Mr. Root

WITH all the gossip over appointments that has so naturally followed the presidential election in the United States, there is only one name that has been seriously discussed for the position of Secretary of State. The name that has suggested itself, almost as a matter of course, has been that of the man who stands ahead of all others, in the popular thought of the country, as the nation's foremost authority on international law and statecraft, the name of the Hon. Elihu Root. There may have been tentative mention of Senator Lodge, largely induced by the logic of his association with the nation's handling, thus far, of the Peace Treaty and League of Nations Covenant. Yet such mention has been, in the main, of doubtful sincerity. The popular notion of the Senator from Massachusetts seems readier to accord him continuing place in the Senate than to offer him any new relationship to international affairs. It does not seem natural to think of Mr. Lodge at the head of the State Department. In fact, no new name that can be suggested seems likely to be received with any spontaneous acclaim for that position. Popular thought everywhere has undeniably turned toward Mr. Root.

That this sort of acclaim has been so general and so much a matter of course, is a great tribute to Mr. Root. But it is not a personal tribute. Mr. Root's personality, while not without its peculiar charm to those who know him, is nevertheless not exactly of the sort to win the crowd. So far as Mr. Root has been popularly acclaimed, it is on the basis of his intellectual power and fitness. And the tribute, therefore, is to the experience and capabilities for which he has become justly renowned in a long and varied career in the higher ranges of law and jurisprudence. Surely the popular notion is not mistaken in Mr. Root. The general recognition of his peculiar fitness to deal with international relationships on behalf of the United States is not merely because of what the people know about him; to some degree it is in spite of what they know. There are those, no doubt, who regret that a man so eminently fitted to take the State portfolio has placed his high talents at the disposal of those who have sought to break down the nation's stand against the liquor traffic. Yet many who feel such regret are disposed to agree that if the liquor element has been unable to find a flaw in the law with the aid of a man like Mr. Root, they are unlikely to find one through the aid of anybody. And thereby, of course, their very regret with respect to this particular effort of the lawyer becomes a tribute to his ability in the law.

Not every American of the day could bring to the State Department the fruits of such an experience as that of Mr. Root. The son of a New York professor of mathematics, trained in the law at New York University, Mr. Root was remarkable from the very first for his legal talent. First as a successful corporation lawyer, then in minor political positions, he grew in public notice. In the eighties and early nineties he had experience as district attorney, and as a delegate to deal with questions of constitutional law. President McKinley made him Secretary of War to succeed Russell A. Alger, whereat Mr. Root planned the new war college, reorganized the administrative system of the department, extended the application of civil service rules to the promotion of officers, and instituted the general staff. He resigned in 1904, after President Roosevelt had taken up the reins of government, and by that President he was named to succeed John Hay as Secretary of State, a position which he held until his resignation in 1909, when he was elected United States Senator from New York. It would be hard to name any man who has served on more international boards and commissions. His work as counsel for the United States in the North Atlantic fisheries arbitration in 1910 contributed to the settlement of a long controversy with England. His representation of the United States on the Pan-American Commission in Rio de Janeiro in 1906 began a series of activities by which he did much to strengthen friendly commercial and political relations between the United States and the countries to the south. As one who, from his early years, has been deeply interested in the cause of international arbitration, as an alternative for war, he has been for years closely associated with the peace and arbitration activities that have centered at The Hague, and his contributions to the cause of peace have been recognized, notably in his election to the presidency of the Carnegie endowment for international peace, and the award to him of the Nobel peace prize of 1912. Such an experience in the major affairs of the world has been balanced by those contacts with practical politics and partisan machinations that could be gained from active association with Republican affairs in the United States and direct participation in important party conventions, like that of 1912. Then, as permanent chairman, he was a leader of the adherents of President Taft, and remained loyal to them after the bolt of Mr. Roosevelt and the formation of the Progressive Party. Honored wherever constitutional and international law are a subject of special study or discussion, Mr. Root has not only enjoyed high preferment in organizations like the American Society of International Law and the American Bar Association, but has also received many honorary degrees from universities at home and abroad, including the Oxford D. C. L. As an orator, moreover, he deserves high place, particularly for his splendid ability in analyzing complex questions and his power of making profound and abstruse topics popularly comprehensible.

Such ability and such experience, available at a time like the present for dealing with the United States affairs of state, cannot be lightly passed over. That President-Elect Harding realizes this is evident from the conferences he has already had with Mr. Root at Marion. The President-elect could hardly feel less confidence than does the public as to Mr. Root's peculiar competency for dealing with the complex situation with which the country will be confronted in the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. The size of that problem should strike no awe into a man of Mr. Root's training and experience. In fact, his recent participation in the framing of an international court has already made him, to a degree, part and parcel of the League of Nations

activities. More than that, he has studied and expressed himself upon the detailed provisions of the League Covenant in full view of the nation. There would seem to be no doubt as to where he stands with regard to this great document. Best of all, Mr. Root has understood and declared the fundamental position of America with respect to older forms of governments as few men have. It would be worth more than a little, in the present juncture, for the United States to have as its Secretary of State a man who sees clearly, as Mr. Root does, "that the world cannot be half democratic and half autocratic; it must be all democratic or all Prussian; there can be no compromise," and who understands as clearly as he that the only purpose of rulers or governments that cannot be prevented from bringing on war is the deep and persistent intent of taking away the territory of others or of reducing others to subjection. It would be worth much to have the services just now of a man who knows that democracies are essentially incapable of holding or executing "those sinister policies or ambitions which are beyond the reach of argument and control of law." That sort of understanding measures the Root quality of statesmanship.

Revision of the Tariff

THOSE who urge a high protective tariff for commodities produced in the United States often fail to consider the problem from a world point of view. The fact is that the nations which are debtors to the United States can pay only through the sale of their own goods. If their products are excluded by a high tariff, then they have to find their markets elsewhere, and compete effectively with American trade in these other places. When a country is so largely a creditor of all the rest of the world as the United States is today, it is difficult for it to find a large market for more of its goods abroad. A constant and well-balanced exchange of trade is the real solution. This, along with a readjustment of the exchange rates necessary to facilitate business, may come about through an intelligent admission of goods to the United States rather than through a tariff exclusion that considers mainly the exigencies of the present. It may not be a bad thing for the United States to be forced into more alert competition with other countries, since in this way the actual volume of business may be increased.

It has been maintained, of course, that a protective tariff enables producers in the United States to sell their goods at home at prices high enough to make up for the much lower prices at which they have to sell the same commodities abroad. This requires the consumers in the United States to pay the profits, and even oftentimes to make up for losses, on products marketed in other parts of the world. The Underwood tariff revision took account of this, and lowered the duties in accord with the popular demand after the Payne-Aldrich adjustment of the Taft Administration. The present reaction in favor of the Payne-Aldrich schedules may represent merely a dissatisfaction with the present conditions, without much reasoned understanding of the real remedy.

Consumers in the United States will necessarily pay the high tariff duties not only on goods actually imported but on the protected products of home manufacture. The class, called consumers, or the public, is really all-inclusive, for every producer is likewise a consumer and a part of the public. The question is, then, whether it is a real remedy arbitrarily to increase by a high protective tariff the profits possible in the United States, or whether the main effort should be to find new markets abroad even while goods are rather freely admitted at home so that the debtor countries may gradually pay what they owe, and thus readjust the balance of trade to that active exchange on a fair basis which should mean more prosperity for all the world.

To any nation which experiences a temporary stagnation of business it may seem easiest to do the selfish thing which is a makeshift for the moment. In the end, however, only what is nearest right for all the world is nearest right, and therefore profitable, for any one country. If an abnormal protective tariff is established in the United States now, there will come sooner or later another reaction, just as there was after the Payne-Aldrich Bill was passed. It is especially interesting to study the growing provisions of the emergency tariff bill proposed in this final short session of Congress under the Democratic administration. Every duty that is added for the protection of any one class of commodities immediately arouses a clamor for the similar protection of other commodities, until a schedule is arranged which obviously gives further opportunity for profiteering to various industries which do not need to be protected. This, at any rate, is the danger. The whole question of the tariff needs to be much more thoroughly discussed than it was during the campaign before the November election in order that a satisfactory solution may be reached. Each industry will have to take the unselfish point of view in order to achieve a permanent balance of prosperity.

Christmas Carols

IT WAS just about a year ago that a cold and matter-of-fact kind of person, if any judgment may be formed from his enterprise, set out to show, in the columns of The Times of London, that the "real old-fashioned Christmas," the weather of it, at any rate, was not so old-fashioned after all. In an atmosphere of complete academic detachment, he fastened upon the memorable Christmas spent by the Pickwickians at Dingley Dell. He consulted Howard's "Climate of London." He discovered that, in 1830, the year of the Pickwickian party, the weather about Christmas time was, day for day, exactly as Dickens in his memorable narrative described it, hard frost on the 24th, hard frost on the 25th, hard frost again on the 26th, with snow on Christmas Eve. It sounds perfectly ideal, but the writer went on to show that, immediately after Boxing Day, the weather grew milder, and he concluded with the remark that, after all, the real old-fashioned Christmas was just a cold snap the like of which occurs in most years during the English winter.

Well, of course, it was a thankless task which this wrecker set himself, for it is safe to say that he convinced

nobody. Dickens' Christmas books alone are too much for him. No matter how many green Christmases come and go, all Christmases look white at a

Good King Wenceslas looked out,
On the feast of Stephen
When the snow lay round about,
Deep, and crisp and even.

So it must ever be. It is much the same with Christmas carols, they have only one setting, within, candles burning brightly, a fire of logs crackling on the hearth, sending its warm glow to the furthest corner of an old-fashioned room in an old-fashioned house, and, without, snow, of course, or at any rate hard frost, with the road between the silent hedgerows "compact and dry as a solid block of marble" glistening in the moonlight. Along this road come the carol singers, a gay little party now bunching up close together, anon straggling out in open order, with the light of a single lantern bobbing in and out amongst them. In due time they come to a halt beneath the window of the old-fashioned room in the old-fashioned house. The man with the lantern stands in the middle of the group. There is a moment's pause, a whisper or two of instruction, and then, very softly, the carol begins. It does not very much matter what it is, the famous "Cherry Tree Carol" or "I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing By," or

God rest you, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,

or something more modern, it always seems to begin softly, and to break upon the ear with a gratefulness all its own. So, at the first notes, the blinds of the old-fashioned window in the old-fashioned house are thrown up, the curtains are drawn aside, and just such a party as entertained Mr. Pickwick so royally in Dingley Dell peers eagerly forth.

Now, of course, anyone who has ever had much experience of Christmas in England knows that there is indeed carol singing different from this, all manner of carol singing. The small groups of itinerant boys and girls in town and village who begin the singing of carols early in December and continue, night after night, until Christmas has come and gone; the more pretentious efforts of all manner of choral societies; the almost-professional carol singers with band accompaniment; all these, when any diligent review is made, must be recalled. Still the real old-fashioned carol singers, like the real old-fashioned Christmas, are those that inevitably come back to thought when any mention is made of Christmas carols.

Editorial Notes

MR. VENISELOS' enemies in Athens have achieved a great triumph. They have annexed the motor car given to him some time ago as a present by his admirers and friends. The borrowing of Mr. VeniseLOS' property will, it is to be suspected, prove very much easier than the acquirement of the mantle of his statesmanship, and this may become apparent in the forthcoming conferences over the Treaty of Sévres. Still, as a beginning, the motor car, in some mysterious way, may serve. Anyhow, as Old Caspar would say, it was inevitable, for

"things like that, you know, must be
After a famous victory."

THE scheme on foot to harness the Severn may not appeal strongly to those who like to think of rivers as "flowing free." Yet the mighty barrage appears puny enough on the map, and merely allows the great current to lend itself casually for a moment to serve men's needs and crown itself with the dignity of labor. One shrewd writer promptly seizes a very good point when he says that a fine opportunity is open to the capitalist; barrage schemes always have offered chances for millionaires, but this does so especially, not merely because it is exceptionally expensive, but because Capital is now looking for means of proving to Labor its usefulness, and this scheme means the employment of an army of men, for a period running into years, on work of which the benefits to the community are immense.

HAS the average citizen of Boston ever seen the mural paintings of John Singer Sargent and Puvis de Chavannes in that city's Public Library? Has he looked upon the wonderful reproductions in glass of plants and flowers, in the Harvard University museum, which is open to the public every day in the year but two? Has he visited Plymouth, where the Pilgrims landed, and Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, all places of historic note? Has he viewed the moraine on Arlington Heights, where rocks left by a glacier extend for a long distance like a wall? No? Why not? All these scenes are easily reached by the Bostonian, and are well worthy of inspection. Similar questions might be propounded to a resident of New York, or of any great city, and it may be confidently asserted that, in most cases, no good reason for neglect of such opportunities could be given.

THE HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE, United States Senator, never spoke a truer word than when he said, at the Pilgrim tercentenary exercises in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in referring to the present world situation: "It is in the realm of ideas that the most significant manifestations are to be found as well as the solution of the problem if there be one; for in the end ideas will reign, and thought will govern the world." It is to be hoped that leaders of nations the world over are gradually coming to a similar view, developing courage to put persuasion before force, and enlightenment before mere popular comfort and convenience. Such expressions as this one from Senator Lodge will help to solve the problem of which he speaks.

NO DOUBT there is much that could be found to be said in favor of the present campaign in Georgia for the reduction of the cotton acreage next year, but the obstinate fact remains that the world needs all the cotton it can get. Hundreds of thousands, even millions of people in Europe, to say nothing of China, stand in need of cotton garments. They may not be able to pay for them, but they need them none the less. However much reducing production may seem to aid the local situation, for the time being, it can never really help the just solution of the problem.